

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## U.K. Yields In EU Feud, Opening Way To Expansion

### Backbenchers Attack Major for 'Compromise' In Dispute on Voting

By John Darnton

**LONDON** — Britain yielded Tuesday in a bitter dispute over voting rights in the European Union, paving the way for the admission of three Scandinavian countries and Austria next January.

Although it claimed to have won a "compromise" from the other countries in finally settling the dispute over voting procedures, the government was attacked in the House of Commons by its own backbenchers, as well as the opposition, for picking a needless fight with its

German muscle helped bring the deal. Page 2.

European partners and then being forced into a humiliating "climbdown."

Amid reports of a divisive cabinet meeting Tuesday morning, the episode was seen by commentators as another setback for Prime Minister John Major. Only a week ago, he was talking tough and suggesting that Britain would rather see the enlargement of the EU delayed than give in on what he said was an issue of principle.

Members of Parliament gasped Tuesday as Tony Marlow, a maverick Conservative, rose to charge that Mr. Major had "no authority, credibility or identifiable policy in this vital area," and said he should "stand aside and make way for somebody else who can provide the party and the country with direction and leadership."

Mr. Marlow looked shaken by the tirade, which marked the first time anyone could remember that a Conservative had faced a leader of his party in the House and advised him to resign. Opposition Labour members cheered for Mr. Marlow to be given more time to speak.

The dispute that held up enlargement of the union was on the surface an arcane dispute over how many votes would be needed for a minority of EU countries to be able to block decisions of the majority once the four new members join.

But it dropped up fears that the union, which began as a six-member trading bloc in 1957, had grown into a tightly knit political and economic colossus whose laws and regulations reach deep into the lives of its member states.

Nowhere are these fears felt more strongly than in Britain, where the Conservative Party is falling under the spell of its right wing. The so-called "Euro-skeptics," under the spiritual leadership of Mr. Major's predecessor, Lady Thatcher, now in the House of Lords, argue fervently that British sovereignty is being gobbled up by a federal superstate in Brussels.

In the new set-up, if Austria, Sweden, Norway and Finland join, the total votes will rise to 90. Ten countries wanted the blocking minority to rise proportionately to 27, but Britain and Spain wanted it to remain at 23. As things stand, a decision can be blocked by two large states and a small state. Under the new arrangement, it would take three large states or two large ones and two or more small ones.

Britain defended the position in rounds of talks in Brussels and elsewhere and went down to the wire in negotiations in Greece this week-end. As part of a package that was presented to the Commons today, Mr. Major said that while 27 votes would be required to block a decision, 23 would be enough for a "reasonable" delay.

The length of the delay had not been specified.

## Remake Plan for Balkans: Urgent, Risky, Two-Faced

By John Pomfret

**ZAGREB, Croatia** — Three years after the shots were fired that triggered two wars in the Balkans and the worst atrocities in Europe since World War II, a solution is emerging from the ashes of what used to be Yugoslavia.

Created in Washington, Moscow, Geneva and the capitals of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia, the plan aims to remake the region.

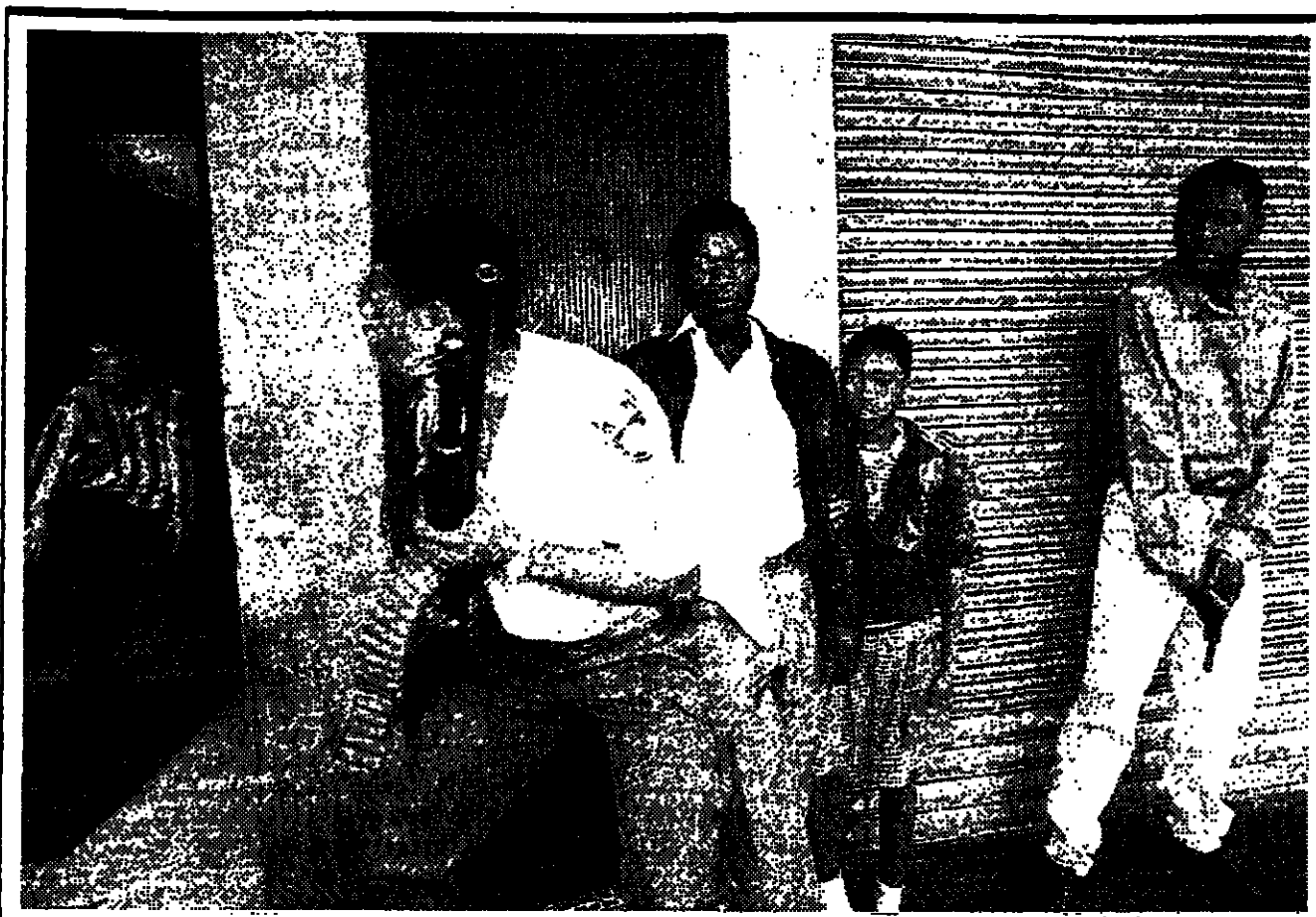
The peace process, restarted after the Feb. 5 killing of 68 people in Sarajevo's open-air market.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ket and a NATO threat to use force around the Bosnian capital, has moved forward with remarkable speed compared with the negotiations that sputtered along for months in Geneva. But, according to one diplomat, it has "a limited shelf life."

According to diplomats involved in the process, the emerging Balkan peace plan would allow the Serbs, who have been blamed for instigating the recent wars in Bosnia and Croatia, to keep much of the Bosnian territory they occupy, 72 percent of the country. It would ignore demands by the Bosnian Muslims that the estimated 1 million people driven from their homes be permitted to return, the diplomats said.

In return, they said, the Serbs would have to hand over the 27 percent of neighboring Croatia that they have held since the war began in



Youths sheltering with Johannesburg policemen after reports of sniper fire raised tensions Tuesday, a day after a deadly protest.

## South Africans Delay Peace Talks

By Paul Taylor

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa's pre-election tensions rose several more degrees Tuesday as a proposed meeting of Zulu, ANC and government leaders to defuse political violence was postponed and the head of an anti-election party predicted war if the voting itself was not delayed.

King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus asked for a postponement of a meeting that had been hastily arranged following gun battles Monday in which at least 53 people were killed and hundreds were wounded when armed Zulus who oppose the elections marched into Johannesburg's central business district and encountered what appeared to be sniper fire.

The king said it would be inappropriate to hold the talks, scheduled to have started

Wednesday, before the victims of the carnage had been buried. Negotiators said they expected to be able to reschedule the meeting for the week after Easter. It is to be attended by King Goodwill; President Frederik W. de Klerk, the African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela; and the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party chairman, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi blamed the ANC for the killings and made clear his intention to treat the dead as martyrs in his anti-election campaign. He called for a nationwide Zulu day of mourning on April 27, in the middle of the three-day election period.

He also warned that the massacre at Shell House, the ANC national headquarters building, "shows that we have now entered a final struggle to the finish between the ANC

and the Zulu nation unless there is an extension of the voting date deadline."

Despite the hardening of political positions after one of the worst days of violence in South Africa's modern history, the officials charged with supervising and running the election, the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission — pressed ahead with steps to preserve the election date and assure free political activity.

The council adopted a resolution that would give South African Defence Forces greater powers to maintain order in the black homeland of KwaZulu and its surrounding province of Natal, where Zulu-based resistance to the election has contributed to a record 266 political deaths this month.

The chairman of the council, Johan Krieger, said he saw no reason, despite rising

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## U.S. Hints at Alternatives in China Rift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — Selectively withdrawing U.S. trade benefits to Chinese state-owned enterprises instead of broader sanctions could be a way to address China's absence of progress on human rights issues, Winston Lord, the assistant U.S. secretary of state, said Tuesday.

Mr. Lord said a targeted withdrawal of the benefits, known as most-favored-nation status, would be aimed at lessening the impact of the action on U.S. businesses and other "innocent bystanders," such as Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Many U.S. businesses are worried that withdrawing the preferential trade status would ruin ties with one of the world's largest and fastest-growing markets.

U.S. officials also have expressed concerns that President Bill Clinton may have boxed himself into a corner by tying the status so directly to human rights, and have urged that in the future there be multilateral extension of the deal and no rights conditions. Mr. Lord echoed that sentiment Tuesday.

"I think there's an overwhelming view in the

Congress, as there is in the executive branch, that it would be much preferable to have a broader foundation for our relations and not have so much weight put on this annual debate," he said.

He also said dissension within the Clinton administration and between the White House and Congress was undermining its ability to strike an agreement with China on rights issues.

"There ought to be more unity within the government," he said.

Withdrawing the status only from Chinese state-owned enterprises in the absence of progress on rights, trade and nuclear proliferation issues was part of a bill passed by Congress in

1992 that was vetoed by President George Bush.

The concept was included again in widely supported legislation that was introduced in Congress last year. But congressional action was preempted by President Clinton's decision to issue an executive order insisting China make overall significant progress on rights or risk losing most-favored-nation status when it comes up for renewal on June 3.

In principle it's a good theory and one should be looking at it," Mr. Lord said.

He said the United States and China were working quietly on resolving the human rights impasse. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

### Kiosk



VIGIL — A South Korean border guard, left, keeping watch Tuesday, as both sides lowered the tone. Page 6.

## Mexican Party Picks Candidate

Mexico's governing party chose Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, a Yale-trained economist and former education minister, as its candidate in the August presidential election. He succeeds Luis Donaldo Coloso, who was killed last week. (Page 7)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 63.33	Down 0.84%
3,689.02	111.23
The Dollar	Time 9:45 A.M.
New York	1.5727
London	1.485
Paris	1.485
Frankfurt	1.485
Stockholm	1.485
Oslo	1.485
Amsterdam	1.485
Brussels	1.485
Zurich	1.485
Geneva	1.485
Basel	1.485
Frankfurt	1.485
Stockholm	1.485
Oslo	1.485
Amsterdam	1.485
Brussels	1.485
Zurich	1.485
Geneva	1.485
Basel	1.485

See BOSNIA, Page 6

## Ally Challenges Berlusconi Over Forming Cabinet

By Alan Cowell

**ROME** — Less than a day after Italy's rightist alliance, led by the media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi, surged to victory in watershed national elections, a power struggle within the alliance's ranks raised questions Tuesday about its ability to form a stable government.

At the same time, some commentators began to express concern that the strong showing by the neofascist National Alliance would bring a resurgence of extremism 51 years after the fall of fascism in 1943.

When the neofascist leader Gianfranco Fini hailed about 2,000 supporters in Rome's Piazza del Popolo early Tuesday, hundreds of youths in the crowd gave straight-armed Fascist salutes and chanted "Duce, Duce" — the rallying cry of the late dictator Benito Mussolini.

Ever since the first computer projections

Ingredients that made Berlusconi rich helped him to success in politics. • Rightists hold absolute majority in lower house. Page 6.

emerged late Monday night, Mr. Berlusconi — whose party polled the highest percentage of the rightist vote, with around 20 percent of the ballots — has been talking as if the mantle of power should naturally fall to his 3-month-old Forza Italia party.

A second member of the alliance, Mr. Fini, the neofascist leader, whose party took about 12 percent of the overall vote, has said he would support a bid by Mr. Berlusconi for the prime minister's job.

By a tradition that is not always observed after Italian elections, the leader of the biggest party is usually asked to form a new government.

However, since Monday night, the leader of the third party on the right, the Northern League separatist Umberto Bossi, has said he would not support Mr. Berlusconi as prime minister because his huge business interests in television, supermarkets, advertising and publishing were in conflict with the national interest.

The dispute sharpened further Tuesday with a Northern League statement demanding that it should lead the country "in the new phase of the great, peaceful, federalist revolution."

"The Italian people expect that the Northern League should be entrusted with the role of the governing elite," it said. The statement drew no immediate response from Mr. Berlusconi, who had responded to earlier threats by Mr. Bossi to pull out of the alliance by calling him a traitor.

"The parties that campaigned with us must form a government with us," he said. "Anything else would be high treason."

Mr. Fini, the neofascist leader, said he would never accept a prime minister from the Northern League, reflecting the deep ideological and personality divisions between the two parties.

In what seemed a slight softening of his position Tuesday night, Mr. Bossi said in Milan: "I think we'll manage to have a government with the parties chosen by the voters." But he left open the questions of its composition and leadership.

The league polled only 8 percent of the ballots, but, under Italy's new voting system mixing direct and proportional ballots, the percentage left Mr. Bossi's followers claiming to have taken 106 seats in the lower house — twice its share in the previous Parliament and more than enough to scuttle the rightist parliamentary majority.

Some analysts took the league's hard-nosed position as the start of bitter and protracted negotiations in the traditional Italian manner on the formation of a new government after the new Parliament convened for the first time to elect its two speakers on April 15.

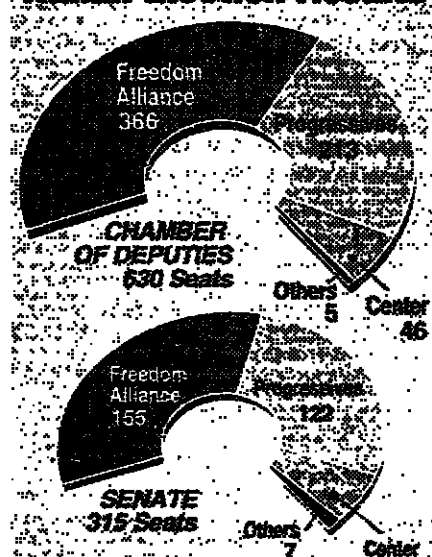
"Behind the great change, there was to be seen the usual Italian, political uncertainty, unstable if not ungovernable, seeking only cease-fires or revenge," said Marcello Sgori, a columnist for La Stampa. Mr. Berlusconi and Mr. Fini met in Rome without Mr. Bossi on Tuesday to begin negotiations for a coalition. "We spoke of everything, including Bossi," Mr. Fini said.

It is by no means clear how the supporters of the Northern League's chief would react to a pullout from the coalition that would leave them isolated from the center of power in Rome.

The rightist landslide in the lower house, more used to razor-thin majorities, seemed to reflect the rage of many Italians toward the disgraced Christian Democrats and their allies

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### Italian Election Results



Source: Reuters

## Tokyo's Trade Cure Falls Short, U.S. Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, poured cold water Tuesday on Japan's latest plan to open its markets to imports, calling it a "half-finished work" that did not meet President Bill Clinton's concerns.

"The plan does not represent concrete steps," Mr. Kantor said. As a result, he said, the United States will not reopen the trade talks soon with Japan. The talks ended on Feb. 11, when Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa failed to agree on how best to cut Japan's \$131 billion annual surplus.

Mr. Kantor's comments, although they did not constitute a categorical rejection, had an immediate effect on financial markets already made jittery by rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average of blue-chip U.S. stocks plunged after he spoke, to a low of more than 60 points on the day. The dollar weakened against the yen, closing at 103.125 yen, as a result of renewed fear of heightened trade tensions. The dollar had been

trading at 103.60 yen before Mr. Kantor spoke, and was near 106.50 yen last week.

Despite his reservations, Mr. Kantor said, "We're not discouraged," and added: "Our door is open and we are prepared to work with our ally with this."

Japan's government said Tuesday that it would spend the next three months on steps to cut bureaucratic red tape in 11 key areas where foreign companies say it is too difficult to enter the market, such as insurance, retailing, pharmaceuticals and food. But Japan said it would not decide until June on the specifics of bringing product regulations and standards more in line with world norms.

Plans should be ready by June to expand public works spending and to extend a \$56 billion tax cut past this year, Japan said. Washington has been demanding both steps in the belief that they would perk up Japan's economy and bolster purchases of foreign goods.

The Japanese proposal represents a slight improvement in the area of government procurement, Mr. Kantor said. But he added that

the U.S. position was that there was no progress in any other of the key areas.

Calling the package a "big disappointment," Michael Hartnett, an economist at Schroders Securities in Tokyo, said: "The reason the surplus is so high is because of trade restrictions. That's what the package was meant to attack, and it has failed to attack that."

"The problem with Japan has not been regulation on the books," said John Tomenon, research director of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington. "It's the informal business practices that are not on the books."

Japanese officials sought to play up the significance of the package. Mr. Hosokawa said it was a first step toward increased liberalization of Japan's markets. "These measures identify the path of such economic reform," he said.

The government also said it would agree to U.S. demands to strengthen the investigative powers of Japan's Fair Trade Commission by promising that Japan's Anti-Monopoly Law would be "strictly enforced."

(Bloomberg, AP)

## Masters and Johnson: Old but Still at It

By Martha Sherrill

**WASHINGTON** — They were not carrying stopwatches and thermometers or wearing white lab coats, but no two people have ever talked so candidly about sex as much as Masters and Johnson and continued to be so hopelessly unsexy.

At the Four Seasons Hotel, they entered the lounge looking like two senior citizens in desperate need of a Caribbean cruise. Divorced after 21 years of study and research and experimentation, they have just finished collaborating on a gigantic book, "Heterosexuality." It is not an academic text for diaphanous like them, but a guide for your average sexually curious person.

Virginia E. Johnson, 69, carefully sat down and placed her tiny Bottega Veneta handbag on her lap, a rather telling position perhaps to Sigmund Freud. She is likable, and a little secluded emotionally. She did not talk in terms of the subconscious or dark lingering monsters, but used words like "response" and "impulse" and then, finally, refreshingly, something as unmedical as "intimacy."

"There was a rush to make sex recreational, to make it fun and games," Mrs. Johnson said of the '60s and '70s. "And ignoring the things that make sexual response occur, things that deepen a relationship, that give it color and endurance."

Her former husband, Dr. William H. Masters, 78, found a chair beside her. He is bald, seemed to have trouble making eye contact and kept his lips pursed so firmly that they appeared to have vanished. It was clear he felt misunderstood.

Some people still think of him carrying his clipboard and peering through a two-way mirror as couples made love in his lab. When his first book, "Human Sexual Response," was published in 1966, critics complained it was too clinical, too much about bodies and physiology and not enough about love and feelings.

"The reason for our laboratory was to study the normal, in order to understand the dysfunctional," he said a little defensively.

A younger, livelier fellow in blue pinstripes named Dr. Robert Kolodny — yet another co-author — kept chiming in. A physician who has worked at the Masters & Johnson

Institute in St. Louis for 25 years, he is infinitely more amusing and accessible than his former teachers and mentors, but he suffers from the nagging problem of not being nearly as famous.

"People wanted Dr. Masters to write about the psychology of love right off the bat," Dr. Kolodny said. "but it's a little like going into a French restaurant and saying, 'Hey, where's the Chinese food?'"

"Ah, ah," Mrs. Johnson interrupted. "Bob, I think a better analogy would be going into cardiac surgery and saying, 'Where's the romance, the valentines, the hearts and flowers?'"

Dr. Kolodny brought his wife along, and Dr. Masters' new wife was there as well, all meringued blond hair and Chanelish suit.

In a recent interview with The New York Times, Mrs. Johnson intimated that it wasn't so much a sex problem that caused their divorce last year, but that Dr. Masters seemed devoted to watching sports on television.

Dr. Masters rubbed the arm of his chair

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Armenia	8.00 FF	Riads	8.00 Riads
Comoros	1.400 CFA	Réunion	11.20 FF
Egypt	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
France	9.00 FF	Senegal	960 CFA
Gabon	960 CFA	Spain	200 PTAS
Greece	300 Dr.	Tunisia	1.000 Din
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	7.1. 15,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10



# Behind EU Settlement, a Flexing of German Muscle

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

LONDON — Diplomats say that vigorous German diplomacy helped nurture a compromise about voting rights in the European Union that enabled all 12 existing members, including Britain, to agree to terms for the admission of the Nordic states and Austria next year.

But Germany's willingness to use muscle to advance its interests has left some French officials feeling distinctly uneasy about their big neighbor, while their British counterparts feel somewhat let down by Bonn's vigorous pushing of a compromise on voting rights within the 12-nation bloc that was finally accepted Tuesday by Britain.

French misgivings that the European Union would come under even greater German sway with the addition of the four new members next year, and possibly Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic around the turn of the century, are not shared in London, British officials say.

"We don't have to worry that the center of gravity will shift eastward," a British official said.

But Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told Parliament this week that Britain had thought the Germans supported its position on voting procedures, until Bonn began pushing a compromise last week.

Germany, which will take over the six-month presidency of the Union on July 1, has dominated the Greek presidency that began Jan. 1, with Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel playing the key role in brokering terms for the admission of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Austria, according to many diplomats.

Mr. Kinkel, a former intelligence chief who often uses vigorous Swabian rusticisms to make forceful points, virtually took over the chair at the key meetings in Brussels where diplomats say the terms for Norway's entry were thrashed out in rigorous negotiations with Spain about fishing quotas in Norwegian North Sea waters.

The British say they do not share French misgivings that the EU will come under even greater German sway with the addition of new members.

The French Ambassador to Bonn, François Scheer, told German journalists last that Mr. Kinkel had shocked some of his colleagues by telling the Spaniards

and others that Germany would break their backs if they did not compromise — language Mr. Kinkel and his aides later insisted he never used.

But the German foreign minister has repeatedly and publicly said that the European Union needed balance from wealthy Northern European countries to offset the financial drain of poorer recent additions from Southern Europe like Spain, Portugal and Greece.

France is sensitive about this, less because it considers itself as a Mediterranean country than because it has claimed, since 1957, to lead the movement toward closer European unity, with Germany as a key, but definitely junior, partner.

"It is not just the French who have difficulty accepting the new position of Germany," Mr. Scheer told German journalists. Mr. Kinkel, in turn, called the French ambassador to the Foreign Ministry for an explanation, and the tempest soon passed.

But President François Mitterrand later went out of his way to receive Mr. Scheer in Paris, and the French daily Le Monde said that the French ambassador had been right.

"The character of Franco-German relations has profoundly changed since unification, in style as well as content," the newspaper said.

Both France and Britain, when Marga-

ret Thatcher was prime minister, tried to delay German unification in 1990, but her successor, John Major, has cultivated a good relationship with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Major told the House of Commons on Tuesday that he, too, hoped that Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic would join the European Union near the turn of the century.

The Germans hope that including them would help anchor economic and political stability in the tumultuous territory that begins at Germany's eastern border, but some observers in France fear that it would push their country further toward the sidelines of a union it has always hoped to dominate.

Britain insisted after terms for Norway, Finland, Sweden and Austria were worked out that the number of weighted votes required to block European Union-wide decisions should stay at 23 instead of rising to 27 when four new members come in and raise the total number of votes from 76 to 90.

Larger countries like Germany, Britain and France have 10 votes and small ones like Denmark and Ireland have three each, so what Britain wanted was to enable two larger countries and one smaller one to continue to be able to block Europe-wide measures they felt were not in their interests.

Spain, which has eight votes, also took

this stand at first but later accepted a Greek compromise that decisions objected to by countries with a total of 23 votes should be delayed for a "reasonable period" and then approved unless there was a total of 27 votes against them.

That left the British on the spot.

Britain against Europe cannot in our sinner moments be our rallying cry," Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said last week before going off to negotiate the final compromise in Greece over the weekend.

The Germans kept up the pressure on the British and Spanish governments to endorse the compromise by Tuesday, to meet deadlines set by the European Parliament for ratification of the accession agreements.

"The formula we found over the weekend should be acceptable to Great Britain and Spain," Mr. Kinkel said. "A further delay in reaching agreement would block the accession of Sweden, Norway, Finland and Austria to the European Union. The future development of the European Union is at stake."

Mr. Major, who did not say whether he found such statements helpful in British internal political debate, told Parliament on Tuesday that all other countries agreed that the whole voting system should be reviewed in 1996, and that the British government had therefore accepted the compromise as well.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Ballard Seeks Pay-Plan Alternative As Student Strikers Tie Up Traffic

PARIS (AP) — Students blocked highways in Paris and the provinces Tuesday while the government worked to find an alternative to a decree reducing the minimum wage for many young people that set off nationwide protests.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, his credibility shaken when he suspended the law after vowing to stick with it, canceled a television appearance Tuesday night marking his first year in office.

Student leaders continued to plan for a demonstration Thursday in Paris to pressure the rightist government to fully withdraw the law, which cuts minimum wages for many youths. A teachers' union announced plans to join them.

Hundreds of students blocked the entrance to Paris from the main northern highway during Tuesday's rush hour, causing a major traffic jam. Earlier, they occupied a suburban train station, preventing trains from reaching the platforms and forcing passengers to get off in the middle of the tracks.

### Shanghai Dissidents Urge Democracy

BEIJING (AP) — In a new sign of resurgent political activism, Shanghai dissidents said Tuesday they had sent the government an open letter demanding democratic change. The move is significant because it indicates that a recent round of police harassment and detentions has not dampened the dissidents' enthusiasm or halted their activity.

The letter sent Friday to the standing committee of the national legislature protests the recent large-scale police detentions. Also sent was a 19-point political statement demanding the enactment of laws ensuring freedom of the press and of political activity.

It also demands the right to form independent labor unions, the end of Communist Party control over the police and military, and the removal of political crimes from the legal code, two signatories, Bao Ge and Yang Zhou, said in telephone interviews.

### Sinn Fein Leader Calls for New Talks

LONDON (AP) — Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, said he did not know in advance about mortar attacks by the IRA on London's Heathrow airport.

In an interview Tuesday in today's newspaper, Mr. Adams appealed to the British government to "call the bluff of the IRA" by holding talks to clarify a joint declaration for peace in Northern Ireland. Following the first Heathrow mortar attack, Mr. Adams declined to condemn it and said that more "spectacular" would take place. They did, although none of the mortars exploded.

But he told Tuesday: "I had wanted to argue that this was a challenge, that the conflict had not been resolved and that we must resolve it. Yes, I used the unfortunate term, 'spectacular.' I didn't know about the attacks. Sinn Fein does not go to the IRA for permission, and certainly the IRA doesn't come to me."

### Toll Heavy in Mozambique Storm

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — More than 1 million people were homeless Tuesday after a cyclone and heavy rains struck northern Mozambique.

Carlos Cardozo, a journalist, said the toll stood at 24 dead and more than 200 injured, but authorities feared the figure would rise as reports came in from remote towns and villages. Government and United Nations rescue teams were supplying tents, food, medicine and drinking water to areas in Nampula province.

The brunt of the cyclone hit Nacala, an Indian Ocean port about 2,000 kilometers (1,200 miles) north of Maputo, on Thursday night, sinking three boats. The storm then moved inland, destroying hundreds of thatched-roofed homes. The cyclone was followed by heavy rains.

### Museveni Backers Lead in Uganda

KAMPALA (Reuters) — Supporters of President Yoweri Museveni secured an early strong showing on Tuesday in Uganda's first real experiment with democracy, officials said.

With more than 20 percent of ballots counted from Monday's vote for a new assembly, government ministers had good backing and Mr. Museveni's supporters fared particularly well in the south and southwest. Mr. Museveni did not run for any of the 214 seats in the new constituent assembly, and campaigning on the basis of political parties was barred, but the polls pitted his supporters against critics demanding a faster transition to a multiparty system.

### Ransom Is Discussed for 'Scream'

OSLO (Reuters) — A group of Norwegian investors is discussing paying a ransom for one of the world's most famous paintings, "The Scream," a spokeswoman for Culture Minister Aase Kleveland said Tuesday.

The Norwegian daily Dagbladet said an anonymous group had been negotiating with representatives of the purported thieves over a 5-million crown (about \$685,000) ransom for the 1893 Norwegian work. It was stolen from an Oslo gallery Feb. 12.

"The Scream," painted by Edvard Munch, shows a wail-like figure wide-mouthed in terror beneath a blood-red sky.

### 13 Die in Kashmir Munitions Blast

SRINAGAR, India (AP) — An explosion at an army munitions depot killed at least 13 soldiers Tuesday and wounded 7, starting a huge fire. Rescue teams were continuing to search for victims. The Defense Ministry ruled out sabotage as the cause of the explosion.

The depot stored explosives and arms seized from Muslim separatists whose separatist movement in Kashmir turned violent four years ago. More than 8,500 people have been killed since then.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Loch Ness Tourist Sub Is Launched

DRUMADROCHT, Scotland (AP) — The Loch Ness Monster Center launched a submarine Tuesday for tourists who want to explore Scotland's most famous body of water.

For £68 (\$100) each, five tourists and a pilot can descend 230 meters (750 feet) into the loch's deepest depths. Amateur marine-biologists or monster-watchers will not be too cramped in the white Canadian-made craft. About the size of a small bus, it measures more than 10 meters and weighs 24 tons.

Olympic Airways has begun flying to Stockholm five times a week from Athens and Salonika, with a stop in Copenhagen, a service that is to last until Oct. 29.

Nigerian workers shut all fuel depots, threatening even more severe gasoline shortages in the oil-producing nation. The government deployed soldiers around the depots, located outside all major cities, to protect them from possible damage by strikers. The workers are protesting plans to privatize management of the depots.

Vandals stealing copper wire from telephone lines have cut communications in four large areas of Douala, Cameroon's economic capital, the government radio reported. It said the thieves sold the wire to forgers making false bank notes. Government offices, oil companies, Douala's two radio stations, banks, airlines, hotels and hundreds of others clients have been without telephone service since Monday, the report said. (AP)

Austrian Airlines and Delta Air Lines have reached agreement, effective July 1, to coordinate flight times, use of terminals, check-in facilities and marketing. (AP)

## Bonn Calls For Inquiry Into Leader Of Rightists

The Associated Press

BONN — Prosecutors opened an investigation Tuesday of a rightist political leader who accused the head of Germany's Jewish community of provoking anti-Semitism.

Franz Schönhuber, head of the Republican Party, could face charges of incitement of hatred, slander and defamation for his comments about Ignatz Bubis of the Central Council of Jews in Germany.

The inquiry cannot formally begin until Mr. Schönhuber's parliamentary immunity is lifted, said Gerhard Zierl, spokesman for the Justice Ministry in the state of Bavaria. Mr. Schönhuber is a member of the European Parliament.

Mr. Schönhuber provoked widespread outrage Sunday by charging that Mr. Bubis was "one of the most responsible for provoking anti-Semitism." He made the comment two days after a synagogue in northern Germany was fire-bombed.

Most of the major political parties demanded that Mr. Schönhuber be put on trial for the comment.

"He brings shame on Bavaria and must be countered with all legal force," said the Bavarian governor, Edmund Stoiber.

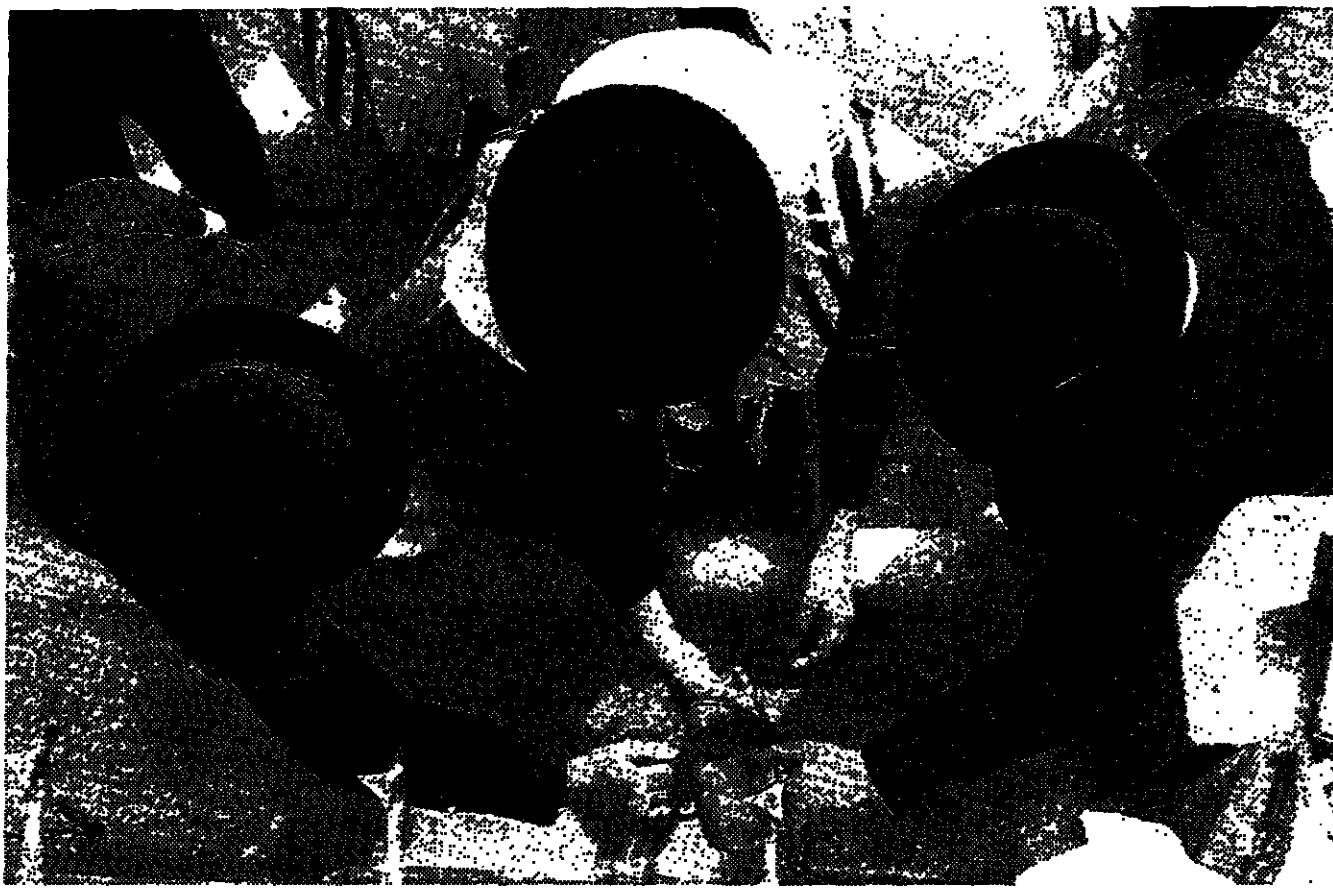
Many established politicians would like to cripple Mr. Schönhuber's party to assure that it does not get the 5 percent of the vote needed to enter the federal parliament in Oct. 16 elections. Mr. Schönhuber's base is Bavaria.

Mr. Schönhuber sued Mr. Bubis for slander March 4 after Mr. Bubis said he was one of the intellectual authors behind neo-Nazi violence. Mr. Bubis repeated his accusation Saturday, the day after the Lubeck synagogue was firebombed. Prosecutors suspect rightist extremists in the attack.

At a party rally Sunday, Mr. Schönhuber denied any role in the violence. He claimed his party was being victimized by the Jewish leader.

The Republicans have seats in state and local legislatures and receive lucrative state subsidies. Last week, they won approval to open a research organization in Bonn with taxpayers' money.

Mr. Schönhuber, a 70-year-old former Waffen SS sergeant, says he is not a Nazi but stands for a strong independent Germany.



Orthodox Jews washing their hands Tuesday in a traditional blessing ceremony before praying at the Western Wall in Jerusalem.

## Israel Admits Killing 6 in PLO in Error

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

ISRAELI-OCCUPIED GAZA STRIP — Israeli officials acknowledged Tuesday that six armed activists in the Gaza Strip had been killed in the first round of fire was set off in Gaza in anticipation of Israeli withdrawal. The security apparatus had responsibility for controlling younger activists who make up the armed gangs known as Fatah Hawks.

Israeli officials apologized for the killings and expressed regret. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the deaths were "very regrettable" and "it wasn't done intentionally."

An army spokesman said the shootings were a "mistake" because the Palestinians were not targets. "It's not something we wanted to happen," the spokesman said.

The Israeli undercover unit "stumbled" upon Fatah activists in the Jabalya refugee camp, and did not know they were affiliated with El Fatah and the PLO, army officials said. After seeing that the Palestinians were armed and wearing fatigues, the undercover unit approached the Palestinians and opened fire, the army said.

Separately, Palestinian witnesses told the Israeli human rights group B'tselem that the undercover unit

tagged the peace process," Mr. Arafat said in Tunis.

Palestinians said the six who were killed were part of a security apparatus that El Fatah had been setting up in Gaza in anticipation of Israeli withdrawal. The security apparatus had responsibility for controlling younger activists who make up the armed gangs known as Fatah Hawks.

Israeli officials apologized for the killings and expressed regret. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said the deaths were "very regrettable" and "it wasn't done intentionally."

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Separately, Palestinian witnesses told the Israeli human rights group B'tselem that the undercover unit

shot the Palestinians in the head at close range after they had been killed. Palestinians also said one of the Fatah activists who was wounded in the first round of fire was killed at close range by an Israeli.

"If this had happened at midday, they would still be alive," a senior Israeli official said. "A bunch of soldiers who were chasing whoever, such as Hamas, and they bumped into these Palestinians in fatigues, armed, waving their weapons. So they shot them. Then they find out they are the wrong people — they are Fatah. Blame it on a loaded situation, many people are roaming free with weapons. It was a kind of a screw up."

The episode underscored how Israeli forces continue to launch military operations against Palestinians in the occupied territories, even as Israel is preparing to withdraw from parts of the Gaza Strip and Jericho. Last week, Israeli soldiers bombarded an apartment house in Hebron, killing three Hamas activists in a two-day siege.

After the Israeli-Palestinian accord in September, there was an informal cease-fire declared between El Fatah and the Israeli troops. But the cease-fire crumbled, and Israeli troops shot and killed a number of El Fatah activists, while others returned to taking up arms against Israeli targets.

(Reuters, AP)

## SEX: Decades Later, Masters & Johnson Are Still at It

Continued from Page 1

with long, tapered fingers. Mrs. Johnson leaned back, a little impudently. Years ago, even Woody Allen made jokes about them. This is because, let's face it, the idea of these two cerebral people zealously studying sex in a lab is funny.

But why?

"I think the reason people are uncomfortable with sex," Dr. Masters said, "is that we still know so little about it."

"Some people still believe that sex is dirty, even after matrimony," said Mrs. Johnson. "Sometimes it feels like nothing has changed. In spite of the incredible availability of sex-related material — in entertainment, in education, in fact, we're back where we started."

Dr. Kolodny provided another viewpoint. "Why is sex embarrassing? Think of all the people in our society with serious body-image problems. The women with weight problems who are constantly on diets. Men who are worried about the size of their penis or their bald heads or whatever. Anybody worried about their own inadequacy."

"Perceived or real," added Mrs. Johnson.

"Right," said Dr. Kolodny, "and these are people who create sexual problems for themselves inadvertently, by worry, by self-fulfilling prophecies that start out as simply poor sexual confidence or poor self-esteem."

It sounds so complicated it's amazing anybody does it.

"Shows you," Mrs. Johnson said, "how strong the reproductive impulse is."

The book covers all kinds of new fronts — AIDS, infertility, teenage sex, plus endless problem-solving — "skills that people can try on their own," Dr. Kolodny said. It answers questions you might have like why sexual desire for somebody you have seen naked a million times can fade — backed by the most amazing clinical research. One chapter deals with sexual appetites, and why some people seem to want more sex than others.

Dr. Kolodny tried to answer the

eternal question: Why do people have affairs?

"Men usually have affairs to find sexual variety and excitement," he said, "while women are more apt to have affairs looking for emotional returns."

They used such words as "accoutrements" and "gestalt." They talked about "meaningful dialogue" and doing "cross-cultural work."

And what if you're married and just don't want to have sex anymore?

"If people have no interest in sex, is it possible to have a healthy, happy, contented marriage?" Dr. Kolodny asked. "Sure! Why should any experts be the arbiters? That's like telling someone they can't be a vegetarian."

"Let's just hope," said Mrs. Johnson, "that these people not interested in sex are married to each other."

"If they're not," said Dr. Kolodny, "they're going to come see us."

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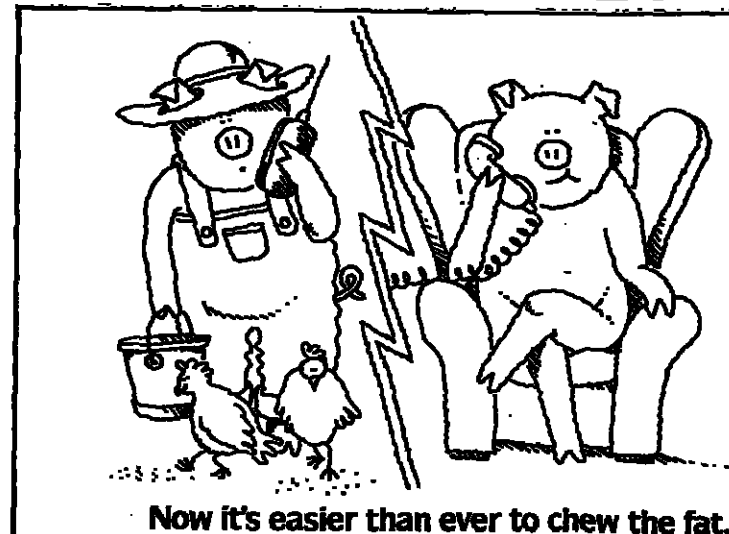
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# THE AMERICAS / FRIENDS OF THE FIRST LADY'S

## Women Democrats Rush to the Defense Of Hillary Clinton

By Gwen Ifill  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A group of Democratic women, tied by politics to the White House but purposefully steering clear of direct administration influence, has begun a campaign to defend Hillary Rodham Clinton against attacks arising from her role in the Whitewater affair.

The women, some of whom have expressed frustration among themselves about Mrs. Clinton's choice not to speak out vigorously on her own behalf, have been meeting for a month in Washington to plot ways to strike back at what they consider unfair press coverage and partisan assault.

At meetings among Democrats around the country, they have been distributing lapel stickers that read, "Don't pillory Hillary."

In the weeks ahead, they plan to begin writing letters to newspaper editorial pages, telephoning radio talk programs and appearing on television to assert that Mrs. Clinton has come under attack because she is an untraditional first lady who wields unusual power.

As its first step into the arena of national opinion, the group bought a full-page advertisement in the Tuesday issue of The New York Times that links Mrs. Clinton to Eleanor Roosevelt and disputes several accusations central to the Whitewater inquiry. The advertisement was paid for with \$50,000 in donations from individuals around the country.

The defense of Mrs. Clinton has been coordinated by Lynn Cutler and Ann F. Lewis, two consultants in Washington with long ties to the Democratic Party.

The group has grown to include supporters like Susan Thomases, a New York lawyer; Joanne Woodward, the actress; Letty Cottin Pogrebin, the writer; and a few men, including Tony Randall, the actor, and Michael D. Barnes and Tony Coelho, both former members of Congress.

Specifically not included on the list are current elected officials and members of the Clinton administration.

Organizers concede that there have been "after hours" conversations about the matter with White House officials. "Running a full-page ad is not exactly a secret strategy," Ms. Lewis said.

But Ms. Lewis, Ms. Cutler and advisers who said they knew nothing of the campaign played down such influence, saying their participation would only taint an otherwise spontaneous effort.



Hillary Rodham Clinton taking a morning bike ride in Coronado, California, on the first day of the Clinton family's vacation there.

## Newsweek Admits to 'Misunderstanding'

By Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Newsweek magazine has acknowledged that an article accusing Hillary Rodham Clinton of profiting from a "sweetheart deal" was based on a "misunderstanding" with the source, who has denounced the report as "false and irresponsible."

"If we need to make an apology to the White House at the end of all this, we will," said Evan Thomas, the magazine's Washington bureau chief. But, he said, "We're not going to apologize until we see that the basis for the story was actually wrong."

Newsweek failed to call the White House for comment before announcing its "exclusive" in a press release Saturday.

The article, appearing in the issue that went on sale Monday, charged that Mrs. Clinton "never put up any money of her own" for an investment in cattle futures that netted her a \$99,000 profit in 1978

and 1979. The investment, previously disclosed by The New York Times, was arranged by a friend who was an attorney for Tyson Foods, a major Arkansas company.

The White House has refused repeated requests from news organizations to say how much money Mrs. Clinton put up or to release records of the investment. But Lisa Caputo, the first lady's press secretary, said her office planned to release information soon.

"We've had a number of inquiries now, so we just decided to go ahead and present all the facts," Ms. Caputo said.

A Newsweek reporter, Rich Thomas, attributed the finding that Mrs. Clinton put up no personal funds to Marvin A. Chirelstein, a Columbia University law professor.

Mr. Chirelstein was one of four tax experts asked by the White House to review the Clintons' 1977-79 tax returns and supporting documents and respond to media inquiries when the returns were made public Friday.

Mr. Chirelstein said Monday he was "simply outraged and humiliated" by the "biased" article and the conclusions attributed to him.

"I never said anything like that," Mr. Chirelstein said. "I never said it was a sweetheart deal. I never said it was a gift. My role was to be supportive of the White House."

In a statement, Ms. Caputo and a White House staff secretary, John Podesta, accused Newsweek of "careless journalism." They said Mrs. Clinton risked her own money and that "these repeated false statements" could have been avoided "had Newsweek demonstrated either the courtesy or professionalism of checking them with the White House."

Mr. Chirelstein said the reporter asked him whether he had seen any documents showing that Mrs. Clinton risked her own money in the commodities market. "When I said no, I merely meant that was evidence I had no responsibility for gathering," said Mr. Chirelstein.

The professor, who is an acquaintance of the Clintons' lawyer, David Kendall, said the White House asked him to examine records on the Whitewater land deal but not on the commodities investment. He also disputed other conclusions attributed to him by Newsweek.

Mr. Thomas, the bureau chief, said: "There's just a basic disagreement over what was said in this conversation. Rich's notes support his version." But to clarify the "misunderstanding," he said, Newsweek will publish an editor's note saying it now accepts Mr. Chirelstein's contention that he never examined the commodities trading and does not believe it was a sweetheart deal.

Newsweek did not check with the White House, Mr. Thomas said, because "we were talking to the White House's designated expert."

"In retrospect," he said, "I wish we had made the second phone call as well."

## TV Appearance Aided Clinton in Poll

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Public support for President Bill Clinton surged following his prime-time news conference last week on the Whitewater affair, according to a Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

The televised news conference appeared to restore Mr. Clinton's standing after signs that Whitewater had begun to erode his popularity, and most respondents said they believed Whitewater had diverted the government from more important national concerns.

The survey, conducted over the weekend, found that more than half of those interviewed approved of the way Mr. Clinton was handling the Whitewater matter. Three weeks ago only one-third expressed a similar view.

More than half — 55 percent — say they do not think Mr. Clinton did anything illegal, up

from 44 percent earlier in the month. And a larger majority said the president was "mostly telling the truth" about his involvement in the failed Arkansas land development company.

But the new survey found that two out of three Americans acknowledged they understand little or nothing about the Whitewater affair, suggesting that attitudes on Whitewater could change again.

Mr. Clinton's ratings began to skid after 10 White House and Treasury Department officials were subpoenaed by the special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., to appear before a federal grand jury to explain what happened at three meetings where the Whitewater matter was discussed.

With Congress voting to hold public hearings at an unspecified time and with Mr. Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton under pressure to

disclose more details about their involvement in the matter, the White House decision to schedule last Thursday's press conference appears to have paid the dividends Mr. Clinton's advisers had hoped for.

A week ago, a Post-ABC poll registered a sharp decline in Mr. Clinton's approval rating, to 47 percent. But after the press conference, his approval rating jumped to 57 percent, about where it was before the Whitewater issue began to heat up.

The findings suggest that Mr. Clinton's answers on Thursday night, along with his decision to release his tax returns from 1977 to 1979, helped reassure many Americans that he was dealing forthrightly with the issue.

The survey questioned of 1,029 randomly selected adult Americans. The margin of error is plus or minus three percentage points.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Incumbents Running Scared

WASHINGTON — Zell Miller has been a fixture in Georgia Democratic politics for two decades, as governor for the last four years and as lieutenant governor for 16 years before that. This year he's running scared.

"Am I aware I've got a heckuva race coming up?" he said. "Sure. It's just out there and you try to deal with it."

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, has a similar battle ahead. Running for his third term, Mr. Lautenberg has poll numbers that would make any politician blanch. A recent poll found that only 28 percent of the people in his state said he deserved to be re-elected.

New York's governor, Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, wants a fourth term and may well get it. But a recent poll showed that just 36 percent of the voters give him high marks.

Mr. Cuomo, Mr. Lautenberg and Mr. Miller have plenty of company. Incumbents at all levels and in all regions are facing a bleak political landscape as they begin their campaigns.

"There's no question there's a cynicism out there that's been building for years, and it's probably at its high point," said Don Switzer, political director at the Democratic National Committee. "To the extent that a lot of our incumbents haven't had to work very hard to get elected, they're going to have to this year. They're going to have to make the case for themselves."

Because Democrats have more incumbents at every level — House, Senate and in the governorships — they have more to fear this year than Republicans do. But incumbents from both parties are finding they must adapt to this new environment if they hope to survive.

Incumbency once meant respect and likely reelection, and it still carries enormous advantages. Incumbents typically can outpace and outspend their challengers by considerable margins.

But the mood of voter anger that surfaced in 1990 has hardened over the last four years, and once-comfortable incumbents find voters are less willing than ever to give them a break.

"The equation that you keep someone in office unless there's a reason to change clearly has been discredited in the voters' minds," said Geoff

Garin, a Democratic poll-taker. "Voters come to this process with a view that they at least ought to be open to the prospect of change." (WP)

### Harkin Campaign Must Pay Up

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission says the 1992 presidential campaign of Iowa's Democratic senator, Tom Harkin, owes the government \$59,911 because it received apparently prohibited contributions and excessive federal matching funds. The largest amount owed was nearly \$25,000 to refund excess federal matching fund payments.

The election commission audits all presidential campaigns, and over the years has required repayments of as much as several hundred thousand dollars for a variety of reasons.

In the heat of a campaign, treasurers can fail to notice contributions that later turn out to be illegal, and when this is found the money is required to be paid to the U.S. Treasury. The report said Senator Harkin's committee was formed June 3, 1991, to promote the presidential campaign of the senator. As of the end of last year the committee had cash on hand totaling more than \$200,000, the audit found. (AP)

### New Signatures on Currency

WASHINGTON — More than a year ago, Lloyd Bentsen replaced Nicholas F. Brady at the U.S. Treasury Department. Now, Mr. Bentsen's signature is about to replace the former treasury secretary's on U.S. currency.

The Treasury said Monday that Mr. Bentsen and Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow will unveil a new currency series bearing their signatures at an April 7 ceremony at the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing plant in Fort Worth, Texas.

Most currency in circulation now bears the names of Mr. Brady and the former treasurer, Catalina Villalpando, who held office during the Bush administration. (AP)

### Quote / Unquote

Hillary Rodham Clinton, asked how it felt to be out of Washington and on vacation in California: "It's great to be biking."

## Away From Politics

• A Canadian tourist charged in the fatal stabbing of a candy store owner in Pompano Beach, Florida, was refused bond. Jean-Francois Chalfoux, 27, of Quebec, was ordered held at the Broward County jail. He was charged with first-degree murder, accused of stabbing Marius Cogswell 10 to 12 times after he tried to rob her store.

• A former GE executive pleaded not guilty to federal charges that he was involved in an scheme to siphon \$11 million in U.S. military aid to Israel. Herbert B. Standler, 55, of Melbourne Beach, Florida, was indicted March 17.

• Two U.S. soldiers pleaded guilty to giving sensitive military information to Hungary while stationed in Germany in 1985, a federal prosecutor said in Tampa, Florida. Staff Sergeant Jeffrey Eugene Gregory, 32, and Jeffrey Stephen Roudreau, 30, both pleaded guilty to espionage.

• A teenager in Newark, New Jersey, who was seriously wounded two years ago, ostensibly by police, as he emerged from a stolen car, was arraigned in connection with a carjacking, two shootings, multiple robberies and the ramming of a police cruiser, all in the course of two hours. The teenager, Howard Caesar, and four others were charged. AP, Reuters

## U.S. Rules Out Linking Caucasus Death to Ames

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department has reaffirmed that a U.S. official killed last year in the republic of Georgia died in "a random act of violence."

The statement came in response to questions about whether the death of the official, Fred Woodruff, 45, was linked to an accused CIA spy, Aldrich Hazen Ames.

A U.S. law enforcement investigation concluded that Mr. Woodruff's shooting death last year in the former Soviet republic "was not politically motivated," said the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry.

Although the administration has not officially confirmed it, Mr. Woodruff is believed to have been a CIA officer. The director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., flew to Tbilisi from Moscow to bring home Mr. Woodruff's body.

Mr. Ames, accused with his wife, Rosario, of conspiracy to commit espionage, has been reported by several news organizations to have visited Georgia in July, the month before Mr. Woodruff was killed. Mr. Woodruff was shot in the head while traveling with three

Georgian acquaintances. According to Mr. McCurry, investigators found that the four were driving about 40 kilometers (25 miles) outside Tbilisi on Aug. 8 when they came upon a stranded car.

A man from the stalled car, Anzor Sharmadze, tried to flag down the Woodruff vehicle and shot at it when the car did not stop.

He hit Mr. Woodruff, and later confessed to firing the single shot, said Mr. McCurry. He was arrested and convicted in the shooting, and sentenced last month to 15 years of hard labor.

"The results of this investigation indicate that this attack was a random act of violence and was not politically motivated," Mr. McCurry said.

The CIA inspector-general is conducting his own investigation of the Woodruff case as part of his overall review of the Ames matter, a CIA spokesman said.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Perhaps a Start in Italy

The rebuilding of Italy was bound to take more than one election. After the explosion of scandal that destroyed the old order, the material for a new order consisted of the fragments of the discredited old parties, some more or less scandal-free politicians who had nevertheless been isolated on the margin of politics for other reasons, and ambitious new men out to climb to the top of the rubble. These were not the makings of a smoothly running politics. So it has proved. The voting on Sunday and Monday ended the old Italy. It has not yet created the new one.

The victorious Silvio Berlusconi, new man on top of the pile, faces two difficulties in building a government that will last. One is his economic impotence. His tax proposals, although they helped him win the election, do not seem properly worked out. If he applies them, the result could be another mushrooming of Italy's huge public debt, and the disintegration of the government responsible for it.

The other difficulty is that the coalition Mr. Berlusconi leads into power seems all too likely to disintegrate. The Northern League, already angry with Mr. Berlusconi about the allocation of seats, wants to protect Italy's efficient north against its tumultuous south. The ex-neofascist National Alliance is a loud voice of the noisy south, and may be acquiring an anti-NATO bark as well. Forza Italia is Mr. Berlusconi's hand-made instrument, as unpredictable as he himself is. He is a man of imagination, energy and will. Can he turn an unwieldy trio into a purposeful government?

The losers are little more coherent. The once-Communist Democratic Left made most economic sense during the campaign. It has probably established itself as the core of a new center-left, an intelligent leader of the opposi-

tion to Mr. Berlusconi and a replacement for him if he fails. But its own election alliance was full of cracks, and would have had trouble holding together if it had won. Neither side of Italy's politics yet looks solid.

For a solid Italy, more change is needed. The Northern League, for a start, has to make up its mind whether it wants to be a shaper of a single, modern new Italy or merely the nagging voice of the rich and disgruntled north. But the problem goes deeper than that. Italy requires a simpler pattern of politics. It does not need the dozen or more parties that still entangle its parliament. It needs three or four, each with its distinctive body of ideas. That will at last give Italian voters a clear choice, a more self-disciplined parliament and a government that will answer their wishes.

To some extent this may happen naturally, as smaller groups get absorbed by bigger ones. But it may also call for a further change in Italy's election system. Although three-quarters of the seats in this election were fought on the first-past-the-post system, this did not produce the necessary simplification. The quarter still chosen by proportional representation tempted too many parties to keep on going it alone. The sorting out of Italy requires a plainer election system, more like Britain's or France's.

In the end, though, the chances of a new order depend above all on Mr. Berlusconi himself. He has to haul his unruly troops onto a responsible economic course. He has to convert himself from a political fireworks display into a serious national leader. He is a remarkable man — the election proved that. If he confounds the skeptics, the true building of Italy's Second Republic will have begun.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Disarming in South Asia

U.S. intelligence predicts that if a nuclear war is going to happen, it will be between India and Pakistan. Both have all the nuclear material and parts they need to assemble a considerable stock of warheads, and each is developing missiles capable of striking the other's cities. Washington wants them to stop their arms race — and then reverse it.

But how? The Clinton administration argues that the United States should resume aid to Pakistan and deliver the F-16 fighters that it paid for but never received, if it first agrees to a verifiable ban on the production of nuclear material and halts its missile programs. Opponents in Congress say that such inducements have not worked. The administration is right to try again, but it needs to persuade India to go along. India insists that it will not accept any deal that does not impose restraints on China as well as Pakistan.

U.S. aid has long been advertised as the most effective way to dissuade Pakistan from building the Bomb, despite mounting evidence that it was doing just that. America sold it F-16s that could be reconfigured to deliver nuclear bombs. It even sold some technology that contributed directly to Pakistan's nuclear effort. Then, two years ago, aid was finally suspended.

Officials who favor resumption argue that India, which gets no U.S. aid or arms, is under no comparable restraint. Pakistan is the weaker of the two, they say, and denying it F-16s makes it more dependent on nuclear arms.

Opponents in Congress counter that relaxing restrictions would reward disregard of U.S. nonproliferation policies, appear to legitimize Pakistani bomb-making, and send the wrong message to other would-be proliferators.

But something must be done to try to stop the subcontinent's arms race. The United States should resume aid and arms sales — but only if Pakistan agrees to two steps. It must accept international safeguards over all nuclear facilities and account for the nuclear material it has already produced — in effect, stopping further production. Second, it must halt all missile tests and deployments.

F-16 deliveries to Pakistan might be delayed a while longer to give India a chance to follow suit. India's initial opposition to a deal is possibly a tactical ploy; it may yet be induced to go along because it needs high-tech trade with the United States as well as nuclear fuel and technical assistance for its power plants. The prospects for a deal would surely be improved, however, if China could be persuaded to stop selling missile components to Pakistan and relocate the missiles it has deployed near India's border.

Rolling back the nuclear arms race will require India and Pakistan to address their insecurity by building mutual confidence and reducing the risk of war. But that effort cannot begin until both sides recognize that bomb-building only leaves them less secure.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Wage Puzzle in France

Confronted with a wave of violent protests over wages, France's prime minister, Edouard Balladur, has retreated. With that, he has involuntarily illustrated once again a central dilemma of social policy with which all the wealthy Western democracies are struggling.

Throughout Western Europe and North America, good jobs for unskilled labor are rapidly vanishing. One cause is technology that pushes up productivity. Another is trade and competition with low-wage countries to the south. The United States is allowing wages for unskilled and semi-skilled work to decline with the market. That keeps employment relatively high, but at the cost of sinking incomes at the low end of the scale and a widening gap between rich and poor. In contrast, most of the European countries are trying to maintain security and incomes. That leads to much higher unemployment there among people who have no highly developed skills.

In France, among people under 25, one out of four has no job. To reduce this huge population of unemployed and unemployable young people, the government came up with an altogether sensible idea. It would permit employers to pay these young people a little less than the minimum wage — which is higher in France than in America — for limited periods if the employers in return provided training.

In response, young people poured out into the streets of cities and towns all over France for the most vehement demonstrations in years. They clearly believed that the government was violating a promise to them of a certain wage, and they rejected the possibility of a trade-off of wages for job training.

Mr. Balladur's center-right government — after waiting for the completion last weekend of a round of local elections in which it did very nicely — backed down and announced on

Monday that it was suspending the whole plan. France represents the extreme case of the rich countries' wage quandary. Its political traditions, both left and right, have never really acknowledged the concept of a market in labor. This incident is the third in six months in which Mr. Balladur has caved in to public protests against threats to accustomed incomes. Last fall he abandoned cost reductions at Air France in the face of a strike, and last month he promised more subsidies to fishermen who were rioting over falling prices. Further experiments with market economics are unlikely before next year's presidential election, in which Mr. Balladur may be a candidate. But at the same time, voters also want to see those painful unemployment rates come down.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### An Invitation to Balladur

[Sunday's] second-round cantonal elections came one year after the collapse of the left and the arrival in power of Edouard Balladur. The majority can take satisfaction in the election results; the leftist opposition can feel even more satisfied to see in the second round, after last year's electoral catastrophe, the confirmation of the majority's legitimacy and the rebirth of the left give Mr. Balladur an opportunity to take new initiatives, particularly regarding the young. The French have not thrown themselves into his arms, but nor have they rejected him. Perhaps we can read in the election results an invitation to be bold.

— Jean d'Ormesson in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

# Better Flawed Voting Than More Drift in South Africa

By Jon Qwelane

JOHANNESBURG — The violence that caused scores of deaths in the Johannesburg area on Monday, notably in fighting between Zulu protesters and security guards for the African National Congress, is a blood-stained reminder that the birth of democracy in South Africa will not be easy.

The opinion polls here all show that the ANC, led by Nelson Mandela, will handily win South Africa's first nonracial elections next month. But the elections will be marred by violence and possibly fraud, tainting the ANC's victory and fueling racial strife.

The political fighting that spilled over into Johannesburg on Monday has long ravaged the nation's black communities. Most white South Africans, unfortunately, choose to believe the fallacy that it stems solely from ethnic animosity between Xhosa-speaking and Zulu-speaking blacks.

Yes, some Zulus believe that it is their ethnic duty to destroy the Xhosa-led ANC, and vice versa. But more potent threats to democracy lie elsewhere.

Consider the recent report by Judge Richard Goldstone of the Supreme Court that high officials in the South African police are running guns as part of a systematic plan to scuttle the constitutional process. This was hardly a

surprise. Foes of apartheid have repeatedly told the government that a highly organized "third force" is behind the violence between the ANC and its rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party of the Zulu chief, Mangosuthu Buthe.

The disintegration of the racial homelanders, between the ANC and the government to dismantle apartheid's strongest remaining pillars. This has deepened the Zulus' suspicions about the true intent behind the elections.

Another danger to the elections is violence by ultraconservative Afrikaners. Many reject the constitutional framework in favor of an independent homeland, and have sworn to go to war to win their separate state.

A terrifying recent development, the influx of German neo-Nazis bolstering the Afrikaners, will fan the flames. In the past two weeks several Germans have been arrested in skirmishes with the police.

One of them, Horst Klenz, is no stranger to racial troubles in southern Africa. The Namibian government says he led a group of Afrikaners who blew up a United Nations office and killed a security guard and a policeman

a few days before Namibia's 1989 elections.

Another worrisome sign was the call by the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, for a separate Zulu state. Many Zulu tribesmen have been stirred by the king's statement; they have prevented the ANC from holding election rallies in three cities this month.

On March 13, ANC officials canceled a meeting between Mr. Mandela and the king in Umtshini because they feared Zulu violence. Those fears proved founded. Hundreds of Zulu tribesmen descended on the town, openly brandishing Kalashnikov automatic rifles — the same type of weapon that Judge Goldstone accused police generals of dispensing to Zulus.

This month, President F. W. de Klerk made a last-ditch effort to save his campaign by offering Chief Buthe a deal to get him to participate in the elections. Details of the plan were not disclosed, but highly placed government officials told me that it involved getting Inkatha candidates to enter the elections under the banner of Mr. de Klerk's National Party in hopes that their combined votes would keep the ANC and its Communist allies at bay. The chief rejected the offer.

The two met on Sunday to discuss ways of avoiding violence, but Monday's events indicate that this had little effect.

A dangerous scenario is becoming ever more likely as the elections approach: the ANC wins, but the international agencies monitoring the elections declare that the results were tainted by polling irregularities.

What would happen then? The answer is painful: we would have to make the best of a bad situation and proceed as though the elections were untainted. A state of emergency would probably have to be declared to contain the ensuing widespread violence. (Of course, there will be an upsurge of killing after the voting no matter what happens.)

Purists might argue that to honor an irregular poll would be undemocratic and a subversion of what the elections aim to secure. They would be right. But any other option, such as scheduling fresh elections and leaving Mr. de Klerk's unpopular administration in its caretaker position, would be the spark that ignites a greater powder keg.

There comes a time in the history of some nations when drastic measures are required to ensure their preservation. South Africa is about to reach that point.

The writer is editor of *Tribune*, a South African newsmagazine. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

# Among Israelis and Palestinians, Coexistence Has to Be Mutual

By Emile Habibi

NAZARETH, Israel — An old Arab says that Jews celebrate their feasts around gardens. Christians inside churches and Muslims around graveyards. This year, at the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, the Arab residents of the West Bank town of Hebron had a tragic new reason to keep this old tale alive.

The lifting of a round-the-clock curfew for a few hours on March 11 was barely enough time for the Arab residents of Hebron to visit the new graves of beloved ones, victims of the massacre at the shrine of Abraham in Hebron on Feb. 25. Since that date, the land has been cloaked with sorrow and shame.

The sorrow of the bereaved families is blended with the shame of all those who refused to anticipate the possibility of such a crime. Negotiators on all sides in the current peace talks have mainly been interested in whether the Palestinians can peacefully coexist with Israel. No one dared ask whether Israel was capable of peaceful coexistence with the Palestinians.

Yet there is no alternative but to

believe that the peace process will overcome the Hebron ordeal.

All but the most militant Palestinians recognize that reconciliation with Israel is the only salvation. Our determination to survive was born of such ordeals.

The 1956 massacre by Israeli border police at Kfar Kasim, an Arab village in Israel, which claimed 49 lives, only strengthened the attachment of Israeli Arabs to their homeland.

As for our Israeli Jewish brothers and sisters, they have also shown that they are here to stay.

If it were not for this mutual recognition between Palestinians and Israelis — of the impossibility of forcing either people from their own homeland — this historic reconciliation could not be achieved.

Since the United Nations partition of 1947, most Palestinians have understood that our national conflict with Israel could not be resolved through one nation annihilating the other, as in centuries past.

The fact is that my people, the

Palestinian people, were always the ones who were threatened with being forced to leave. Thus Israel's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which continues to fight for Palestinian self-determination, is a great achievement, and it cannot be altered either by massacres or by extremists on either side.

Yet one cannot go on pretending that nothing has changed after the Hebron massacre. This month Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he did not dare even to imagine "what the reaction of the Jews would be if an Arab madman were to commit a massacre against Jewish worshippers in the shrine of Abraham."

Sober-minded and responsible Israeli politicians cannot allow themselves the luxury of presuming that they will be able to keep every faction under control, even if they have the best and most sophisticated security.

Most Palestinians and Israelis have concluded that we have gone too far in the peace process to turn back, and that we must put our faith in the

future. Palestinian leaders who support the peace agreement dared to drink the bitter cup of telling their people that they must pay a very high price for achieving a secure future in their homeland, almost as high as the one the mother was prepared to pay in King Solomon's court: she would have given up her child to save it.

We have the help of courageous and honest Israeli Jewish colleagues, exemplified in their defense of *ma'abarot* Peres. In his report to the Knesset on Baruch Goldstein's massacre at Hebron, who said: "Only God almighty knows the way out of what this damned man has done to us. The norms of peaceful coexistence have been frustrated and we should not underestimate the dangers."

God always knows. What is new is the encouraging beginning of reconciliation by Israeli leaders and the Israeli people that they can no longer hesitate to drink their own bitter cup.

The writer, a novelist, was awarded the 1990 Jerusalem Medal for Palestinian literature. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

# Dependable Little Mr. Pluto Is Talking Dangerous Nonsense

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — "Let me ask you," says the cute little cartoon character newly appearing on Japanese television. "Do you have an image of me as something frightening?" ... There seem to be a lot of bad rumors about me.

For the next 11 minutes, Mr. Pluto explains that among these "rumors" are that about 10 kilograms of him could easily make an atomic bomb, that he is a deadly poison and causes cancer. To prove it, another character drains glasses of plutonium-laced water until his stomach swells, then emerges from a rest room with a smile. "Plutonium!" reads the caption. "Refreshed, and feeling fine."

Dependable Little Mr. Pluto explains that "although there are reports of cancer being caused by a result of exposure to radiation ... it is unthinkable that I could cause any adverse effects upon the body."

This appalling piece of animated distortion is the work of Japan's government-owned nuclear fuels corporation. It is an extreme symptom of the dual thinking that the post-Cold War plutonium glut has provoked in Japan, Britain, France, Germany, Russia and, through neglect, the United States.

Governments watch America and Russia grapple with the huge task of dismantling their nuclear weapons and know that the U.S. National Academy of Sciences recently found that the resulting plutonium is "a clear and present danger to national and international security."

for which there are no good disposal options. Yet they cannot disentangle themselves from plans laid 30 years ago to use plutonium in huge quantities for making electricity.

Partly this is a hangover from the long-held belief that mere reactor-grade plutonium could not be used for weapons. Although it is now known that civilian plutonium makes a good enough bomb, there are still some diehards asserting the old fiction.

Thus, the paradox. If all goes well in the retirement of strategic weapons, as much as 150 tons of plutonium will be disposed of in the next 20 years. At the same time, present plans for making plutonium through civilian reprocessing would produce 300 new tons of essentially the same stuff. This will be in addition to the 85 tons already stockpiled in Britain, France and Russia. (As you read these tonnage, bear in mind that less than 20 pounds makes a nuclear weapon.)

The worst part of this story is that this enormous new security burden is going to be produced for clients — nuclear utilities — that don't want it. The plutonium fuel cycle was designed when uranium's cost was expected to rise to \$200 per pound. The price is now less than \$10 and going nowhere.

Utilities now know that the plutonium fuel cycle — breeder reactors and reprocessing

plants — will be ruinously expensive. No one company, however, has been willing to break ranks and say so.

Without the discipline of a bottom line, bureaucrats have clung even more fervently to the promise of a technology that produces more fuel than it burns. Their faith has withstood the failure of the only commercial breeder, France's Superphénix, obvious drawbacks of safety and cost, and the deep public antipathy to shipping around the world hundreds of tons of material that is the ultimate terrorist device and extremely toxic to boot.

It took a decade of debate in the United States in the 1970s to break the grip of this holy grail on the technical imagination. It is still alive and well elsewhere, although nearly every government is deeply divided.

Proponents triumphed in Britain this month when a decision was made to turn on a new reprocessing plant that has been in the works for 17 years. The plant will be largely supported by reprocessing fuel from Japan.

Japan, meanwhile, has been reconsidering its long-standing plans. These would lead to a plutonium stockpile so large that it has raised doubts about Tokyo's nuclear weapons intentions. Official leaks in the past few weeks suggest that the Hosokawa government is scaling these plans way back, but will go ahead with the operation of a new breeder reactor and the construction of a reprocessing plant.

Britain and France — with more plutonium

than they know what to do with already — know that much of Japan's plutonium may never be shipped home, and that they will probably be stuck with the high-level reprocessing wastes as well. But because their deals could withstand little public scrutiny, they resist any suggestion of alternatives.

The United States is focused on weapons plutonium — on dismantling weapons, shutting down Russia's three remaining military reprocessing plants and seeking an international agreement to ban plutonium production for weapons use. All of these are unquestioned priorities.

But since civilian plutonium one day can be weapons plutonium the next, and because of the sheer amounts that will otherwise accumulate, the security benefits of these difficult steps will be overwhelmed if civilian reprocessing goes ahead on the planned scale. With hundreds of tons of plutonium in circulation, no matter how carefully guarded, it would be far easier to steal or buy a few bombs' worth than to go to the lengths to which Iraq and North Korea have been put.

As the weapons' dismantlers are learning, the world can ill afford a single unneeded pound of plutonium. The matter of civilian reprocessing needs to be joined — soon.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

# Living Together: For a Humanism That Cares to Speak Its Mind

By Henry Louis Gates Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts —

Gunnar burst into a Bahá'í church in a South African township, line up the few white (Iranian) members of the congregation and shoot them dead. The Bahá'í religion holds that all races are one, and the Azanian People's Liberation Army, which apparently dispatched the killers, said that it wanted to send a clear message against the mixing of races.

In fact, the Azanian movement has been profoundly shaped by European racial thinking, as you might expect of a group that borrows its name from an invented place of barbarism in Evelyn Waugh's satirical novel "Black Mischief." The Azanians' abjuration of "race mixing" has nothing to do with indigenous local traditions and everything to do with the logic of apartheid.

"One million Arabs are not worth a Jewish fingernail," Rabbi Yaacov Perin said in a funeral eulogy for Baruch Goldstein. The phrase reflects a perverse misreading of a passage from Exodus. But we have heard this voice before. It is the voice of messianic hatred. We hear it from the Balkans to the bananashas from Hezbollah and from Kach. We hear it in the streets of Bensonhurst, New York.

And, of course, we hear it from some who profess to be addressing the misery of black America. "Never will I say I am not an anti-Semite," said Khalid Abdul Muhammad of the Nation of Islam. "I pray that God will kill my enemy and take him off the face of the planet Earth." He is peddling hate recordings of his speeches under the title "No Love for the Other Side."

And so it goes, with the victimized bidding to be victimizers. That suffering enemies is a lie, an old lie that has been exposed countless times yet has proved surprisingly durable.

Messianic hatred is scarcely the province of the privileged classes. David Duke draws his support from the least affluent and most anxious of white Southerners.

Similarly, if calculating dema-

gogues find inviting prey in black America, our immediate circumstances make this unsurprising. That nearly half of African-American children live in poverty is one scandal; another is simply that this fact has become an acceptable feature of the social landscape, as unremarkable as crabsnaps. No love for the other side!

Yet if profoundly anti-racialist creeds like these continue to grow, perhaps liberalism — that political tradition of individual liberty that harks back at least to the Enlightenment — must shoulder some blame.

For too long, liberalism has grown accustomed to rescuing itself from other people's problems. Cental mutilation in Africa? Don't ask us to arbitrate among the mores of other cultures. Human rights abuses in China? Are we in a position to judge?

Deference to the autonomy of other beliefs, other values, other cultures has become an easy alibi for moral isolationism. When we need action, we get hand-wringing. When we need forthrightness, we get equivocation.

What we have is a rhetoric of relativism. But let us call such "moral relativism" by its real name: moral indifference. And let us admit how finite are our vaunted moral sympathies, here in the comfortable West.

According to recent reports, perhaps 100,000 people have died in recent ethnic conflicts that have raged through Iraq, Bosnia and Rwanda. One type of intervention is one scandal; maybe not. But that isn't the point. The point is that nobody is asking. Not enough love for the other side.

Meanwhile, the tragedy of Bosnia has come to look like the Kitty Genovese syndrome on a global scale.

We need a liberalism that has confidence in its own insights, a liberalism possessed of clarity as well as compassion. To create that state of sacred fingernails, as the rabbi did, of "no love for the other side," of the sins of mixing ethnic or racial cate-

gories, we must juxtapose a muscular humanism — a humanism that is without arrogance and is unafraid to assert itself. Its hard-won moral knowledge. One that neither shuns religious devotion nor mistakes it for a religion. One that has courage as well as conviction.

There is something of a paradox here. The most heinous of deeds have always been committed in the name of future generations, of an awaiting utopia. The nature of these evils could not be concealed if they were committed in the name of our own interests in the here and now, but utopianism wraps them in the garb of virtuous "sacrifice." Accordingly, it is its stoutly anti-utopian aspect — its capacity for self-doubt — that liberalism has claimed as a moral advantage.

But the capacity to entertain uncertainty need not entail Hamlet-like paralysis. It merely promotes a willingness to revise our beliefs in the light of experience, to extend respect to those we do not agree with.

Is it, after all, unreasonable to be suspicious of Westerners who are exercised over female circumcision but whose eyes glaze over when the same women are merely facing starvation?

The Azanian, the West Bank fanatic, the American demagogue march to a single drum.

There has been much talk about the politics of identity — a politics that has a collective identity as its core. One is to assert oneself as a political arena as a woman, a homosexual, a Jew, a person of color. But while the conversation may seem recent, the phenomenon is age-old. The politics of identity starts with the assertion of a collective allegiance.

It says: This is who we are, make room for us, accommodate our special needs, confer recognition upon what is distinctive about us. It is about the priority of difference, and while it is not, by itself, undesirable, it is by itself — dangerously inadequate.

By contrast, what I am calling humanism starts not with the possession of identity, but with the capacity to identify with. It asks what we have in common, while acknowledging our diversity. It is about the promise of a shared humanity. In short, the challenge is to move from a politics of identity to a politics of identification.

It was this conversion that Malcolm X underwent toward the end of his life. If Louis Farrakhan, a brilliant, charismatic man, undergoes a similar conversion, he will earn a place in the annals of our time. If not, he will just be another in a long line of racial demagogues, joining Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith.

A politics of identification does not enjoin us to ignore or devalue our collective identities. For it is only by

exploring the multiplicity of human life in culture that we can come to terms with the commonalities that cement communities.

It is only by this route that we can move closer to what the poet Robert Hayden, himself a Bahá'í, conjured up when he urged us to "renew the vision of a human world where godliness is possible and man is neither god, tiger, monkey, wop nor kike / but man / permitted to be man."

We may be anti-utopian, but we have dreams, too.

The writer, chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard University, is author of the forthcoming "Colored People: A Memoir." He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: The Nice Regatta

NICE — A fiveler sight than that presented by Nice harbor this morning (March 29) it would be impossible to imagine. At six the basin was so crowded that you could scarcely have found space for a one-meter. From that time until half-past nine it was one continuous procession of yachts. First went the big sailing craft, headed by the Britannia, who were starting for the cruiser's race to Monaco and back ... The finish was one of those sights so dear to the yachtsman's heart, the Britannia appearing over the horizon with every sail set, and with only one luff she made the winning line. Soon after the Valkyrie, who came in on the dropping breeze, appeared in sight.

### 1919: Spartacists Riot

BERLIN — The whole of the Ruhr valley is again in a state of unrest, brought about by the Spartacist agitators. The movement was caused by

a conservative paper, which published a violent article concerning a workmen's demonstration that took place a day or two ago in the town of Witten. This demonstration ended in a riot, fifteen persons being killed. Other disorders have occurred, many people being killed or injured.

### 1944: Praise for Tito

BARI, Italy — [From our New York edition:] A veteran of the World War who heads an American outfit whose Dalmatian operations are coordinated under a senior British officer said: "Having seen for ourselves, we have the highest admiration for the accomplishments of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav patriots. They have helped us in every way possible. Our American soldiers have been under fire with both Yugoslav and British troops, and there is a complete understanding and confidence among the fighting men of all three nationalities. The mixed Allied forces along the Yugoslav coast are a very happy family."

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OPINION

# Why the Sudden Reticence About the Korean Threat?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In the opening statement at his prime-time news conference last week, President Bill Clinton spoke about the nuclear crisis with North Korea. He spoke 10 words, adding up to nothing.

At that, he did better than the American press. Until toward the end of the conference, nobody brought up a question about anything but Whitewater.

Then an exasperated foreign journalist said, "Scholar President, how about Korea, Russia and South Africa?"

About Korea, El Presidente told him that the situation was serious, that the North Koreans could make "many con-

prize of nuclear weaponry, the Communists must understand that the president is talking straight to Americans, alerting them to the risk as well as the goals.

Specifically, Pyongyang must know he is telling his own country that North Korea might invade South Korea rather than give up dreams of Asia-wide power through nuclear weapons.

Unless North Korea understands that the U.S. public is being told of the possibility of war, it may make the mistake that led to the Northern invasion of South Korea in 1950: the assumption that the United States would stay out.

The strange thing about the president's reticence on the North Korean danger is that his administration has created a record that does it credit. Mr. Clinton faced the fact that the North Koreans were heading fast toward nuclear armament, which Bushbaker did not. Then he tried to get North Korea to live up to its broken promises to permit full international nuclear inspection. He offered diplomatic and economic rewards. Probably it was inevitable that the Pyongyang dictatorship, like all such, would see conciliatory offers as weakness.

**Clinton has faced the fact that North Korea is heading fast toward nuclear armament, but he needs to do more to explain the threat to the public.**

tributions" to a united Korea — true enough but unlikely. Carefully uninformative, the reply lacked the sense of danger and momentum that the administration itself feels.

The American press came to dig into Whitewater — no trivial job. But if the president had wished he could have dealt with Whitewater and also seized the chance to create the national attention the Korean crisis deserves and is not getting.

All he had to say was what his foreign policy team believes: The dispute with North Korea is part of the most critical "foreign" problem the country faces, a sample of nuclear crises to come. The president's goals are to prevent both war with North Korea and its military nuclear empowerment. But after a year of trying he does not know whether the taut, isolated Communist government will let the United States achieve the second goal without losing the first.

So far, he has not laid out the crisis plainly and fully, as war-or-peace issues should be presented. Americans have the right to know exactly what is going on in any crisis that could lead to war — and how worried their government may be.

Americans do not yet seem to grasp the fact that war is now what the North Koreans are threatening.

When dictators threaten war, believe them. In this century, dictators from Adolf Hitler to Saddam Hussein have fulfilled threats of war — led on by their power, their secret lusts and their vision of humanity as existing to be conquered.

But if another Korean War is to be avoided without the North getting the

prize of nuclear weaponry, the Communists must understand that the president is talking straight to Americans, alerting them to the risk as well as the goals.

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But if he had not tried, President Clinton would have sacrificed in advance the U.S. and international support he will need if it comes to war, or the edge of war.

Preventing production of nuclear weapons by countries that would distribute them to terrorist governments or terrorist movements, for profit or power, is the most important international problem in the world. For example: North Korea to Iran to Hezbollah.

Why the surprisingly laid-back public position toward a danger that in private makes Clinton administration experts sit up so very straight?

When in doubt, pick the simplest answer. The president believes that it would frighten people too much if he spoke up about Korea more plainly. That is a mistake presidents tend to make — underestimating the public's desire, right and need to confront whatever national dangers exist.

We are not talking about sub-rattling. The North Koreans are doing that loud enough. What is needed from Mr. Clinton is simply adult talk to adult citizens, and more than 10 careful words.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Of Preference and Equality

Regarding "No Racial Reform on a Racist Basis" (Opinion, March 16) by Shelby Steele:

Mr. Steele's article fortifies an opinion I have held since the great idea of affirmative action (seek out the disadvantaged, train, hire and promote without discrimination) was changed in America to preference by race.

Mr. Steele, a distinguished African-American scholar, points out that racial (and other group) preferences are the genesis of the divisiveness and hatreds which are so badly damaging the United States. I loathed white supremacy as a civil rights activist in segregated Georgia. But I never believed that this despicable form of racial prejudice could become the politically correct view if transmogrified into black preference.

As Mr. Steele says: "This is a pattern of reform that calls out the Farrakhan in every group so they can be used as wedges in the group's negotiations with the larger society."

Thus, the Ku Klux Klan, while seemingly the obverse of the Farrakhans, is derived, as Mr. Steele shows, from the same flawed philosophy.

Yugoslavia is a model of what (with good intentions) some old fighters for racial justice are surely reproducing in the United States.

MORRIS B. ABRAM, Geneva.

The writer is former vice chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

I applaud Mr. Steele's courage in calling for the repudiation of entitlements apportioned by race, sex or membership in any other group. It is ironic that America's attempt to redress the wrongs of racism has fallen prey to a pattern of granting privilege based on race.

As Mr. Steele so eloquently shows us, one problem with using entitlements to

counteract past inequality is that they fail to address the underlying social problems. Entitlements replace one form of inequality with another.

There is another problem: In a diverse or pluralistic society such as America's, entitlements serve to emphasize differences between people and oversimplify differences of "identity." We all have many identities: religious, social, cultural.

We may choose to dwell forever on the unique suffering visited upon "our" group, or we may seek to transcend the particularities of that identity, to find a common humanity. The former approach is taken by the Louis Farrakhans and the Baruch Goldsteins of our world. The latter approach, by which we try to find common interests — and often, common identity — is the only answer to the ethnic splintering and the hatred that sadly characterize American society.

PETER MARK, Strasbourg, France.

I am curious to know precisely what "entitlements by... sexual orientation" are being lavished on the homosexual population in the United States. Gays are still routinely fired from jobs, denied insurance benefits, deprived of their children, and even beaten to death because of some heterosexuals' bizarre and ill-informed overreactions to their natural sexual orientation.

Some on the right would like to perpetuate the myth that homosexuals are looking for and receiving "special treatment" in U.S. society. I think most gays would agree that the only "entitlements" they want are equality before the law and the right to live their lives unmolested.

DAVID APPELL, New York.

### Third World Care

Regarding "Cure Is Clear, but Europeans Dislike the Medicine" (March 11): Articles such as this are, of course,

written by people who do not have to worry about their own "social benefits" and "safety nets." Would they take jobs paying less than the minimum wage? I don't think so.

When "health care" and workers' rights in the United States become a little less Third World, then Americans can start lecturing Europeans.

DENISE RYAN, Leidschendam, Netherlands.

### The Spin on China Trade

The machine in action: The Clinton administration has privately decided, it appears, to drop its convoluted links between human rights issues and preferred trade status. Headlines tell of former secretaries of state expressing support for most-favored-nation status for China; of business lobbies lambasting Secretary Warren Christopher's diplomatic performance in Beijing; and of American businesses succeeding in China. The calculated spin on political sentiment can be tiresome.

It has become clear that Mr. Clinton will renew MFN status for China. This policy should have been adopted long ago. The administration should now redirect its priorities to account for the realities of Chinese-American diplomacy.

STEFAN FRAZIER, Taipei.

### A Bronx Cheer

Regarding "An Unpleasant Echo From a U.S. Name" (March 21) by Clyde Haberman:

Flatbush, mentioned in your article on Brooklynites in Israel, is in Brooklyn, not Queens, and has been since the Dutch settled the southern tip of Long Island in the 17th century.

BERTRAM E. SCHWARZBACH, Paris.

Editor's note: Mr. Schwarzbach is correct, and so was our correspondent. An editor's error misplaced Flatbush.

# In Still-Quaking California — A Blessing or Two to Count

By Lou Cannon

SANTA MONICA, California — We are abandoning our ruined apartment here, forced out by the devastating earthquake that shook Southern California two months ago.

My wife and I consider ourselves lucky because we have a home to go to near Santa Barbara. The same cannot be said for scores of thousands of people who lost houses, apartments and personal proper-

A.M. on a holiday. Most Southern Californians were grateful, courteous and supportive at first. This cooperative attitude was gradually worn away by the aftershocks, which left people jittery from worry and lack of sleep.

But the exodus from Los Angeles was widely predicted has not occurred. Some even find silver linings, such as construction workers who had been jobless or underemployed since the California economy went into the tank with the end of the Cold War. Nearly every painter, bricklayer or laborer who has a job can now find work seven days a week and nearly round the clock.

Other benefits abound. The quake spurred a needed wake-up call to politicians. Sacramento, the state capital, who accelerated a lagging schedule of forcing bridges and freeways. Real estate is enjoying a mild and almost unbridled boom in not-too-far South Central Los Angeles, an area little damaged by the quake. So is rapid transit throughout the region, although no one knows if the preference for buses and trains will survive reconstruction of the freeways. Near

And there are intangible benefits. Materialism has taken a practical turn, illustrated by a friend who is getting married and hopes for gifts of place dishes. People who no longer find accumulation worth the candle are giving away once-prized possessions. Charitable contributions have increased.

My wife and I often talked in the past about how hard it would be to leave this once-pleasant apartment, where she lived for 17 years. It is a ruin now, and not at all difficult to leave.

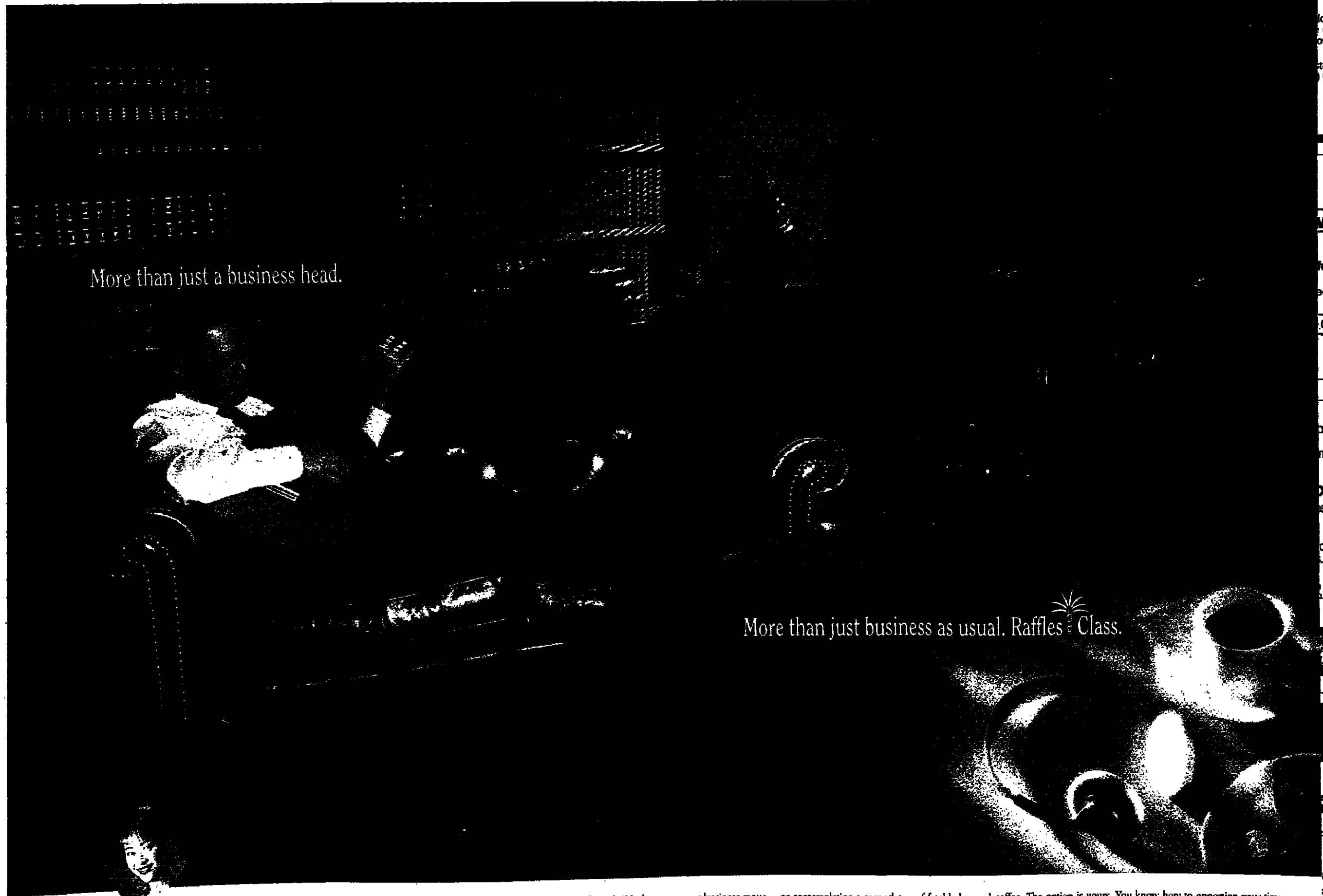
We feel lucky to have lived here. Washington Post Writers Group.

## The Face of Disaster

WE DEEPLY suspect that disaster is the Man's mighty righter. Cub payback for our human arrogance, aviri see the footage and our hearts go out to the victims in California. Then an inhuman voice says: This is for your Jacuzzi, in this is for your past-life recall, this is for your sunglasses perched on top of the head during meetings at the Polo Lounge.

All of us are sinners against Nature. We have been proud of daring to evade ourselves above the level of beast. We have used technology to manipulate, and in some places destroy our environment, to clothe ourselves in fine threads that feed our vanity; to house ourselves in energy-wasting dwellings; to map the genetic code that organizes our tissues in cells; to create collapsible police bat that can be used to whack rival figure skaters on the kneecap. We are bad. A must suffer. This we know.

There are ill winds blowing. Calamity is in the air. We have met the disasters and it is us. — Joel Achenbach, Washington Post.



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# Italy Rightists Take Absolute Majority in the Lower House

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**ROME** — Silvio Berlusconi and his neofascist and federalist allies in an absolute majority in the Italian Parliament on Tuesday, and tried to the task of overcoming internal differences enough to be able to form a government.  
 The Freedom Alliance consisting of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party, the neofascist National Alliance and the federalist Northern League won an absolute majority of 366 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, according to official returns. The rightist coalition won 155 of 315 seats in the Senate, giving it a qualified majority.

Northern League, which wants relative independence for the wealthy and industrialized north, lashed out at Mr. Berlusconi as someone who came "from the economic elites created and protected by the old regime."  
 The huge swing to the right gave the neofascists led by Gianfranco Fini their biggest victory since the time of Mussolini. "All of Italy knows we have finally won," Mr. Fini told cheering supporters, some of whom gave the stiff-arm Fascist salute.  
 Mr. Berlusconi appealed for the parties that campaigned together to stay together and form a government.  
 The election was a disappointment for the left. The Progressive Alliance, led by a reform Communist, Achille Occhetto. The alliance, which also included Greens, an anti-Mafia party and a hard-line Communist group, trailed badly, with 213 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 122 seats in the Senate.  
 The center alliance, containing the remnants of the once mighty Christian Democrats, won only 46 seats in the lower house.  
 (Reuters, AFP, AP)



Jubilant supporters of Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia celebrating early Tuesday in Rome.

# A Tycoon Strikes a Political Gold Mine

**By William Drozdiak**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**ROME** — He is often called a hybrid between Rupert Murdoch and Ross Perot. But the character of Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian media tycoon, is hard to pin down.  
 Mr. Berlusconi, 57, who emerged as the most prominent political figure in Italy after his free-party conservative alliance won historic national elections, regards himself as a self-made man who rose from being a crooner on a radio station to a business empire with 7 billion in annual sales. It includes three television stations, mass-market magazines, real estate holdings and Italy's most successful soccer team.  
 Yet even though he portrayed himself to the electorate as an innocent outsider in the manner of Mr. Perot, the American populist, Mr. Berlusconi is a pure product of the hand-in-glove relationship that prevailed between big business and the political hierarchy in Italy over the past decade.  
 The son of a Milanese bank clerk, Mr. Berlusconi went into real estate after his university days and plowed his father's savings into the construction business. By the end of the 1960s, he hit the jackpot by making millions on a suburban housing complex for 10,000 people called Milano II.  
 His real fortune, however, came in the early

1980s when he reaped huge dividends from his close friendship with Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader now awaiting trial on corruption charges.  
 In 1984, when Mr. Craxi became prime minister and pushed for deregulation of state television, Mr. Berlusconi acquired the three commercial stations that would produce a financial bonanza and become the cornerstone of his empire. Since then, he has been addressed in the Italian press as *Sua Eminenza*, or His Eminence, a pun on the title of Catholic cardinals addressed as *Sua Eminenza*, or His Eminence.  
 During the same decade, Mr. Berlusconi expanded his holdings under his Fininvest empire to include Italy's largest advertising agency, Publitalia, the publishing house Mondadori, the huge supermarket chains Sunda and Euromercat, the insurance company Mediobanca and the financial services firm Programma Italia.  
 Business sources say Mr. Craxi also used his personal political fief in Milan to help ease zoning laws for Mr. Berlusconi's real estate projects in the wealthy Lombardy region. Mr. Berlusconi has not been charged with any crimes, but the tycoon's brother Paolo was arrested in February and accused of paying nearly \$700,000 in bribes to clinch the sale of three buildings outside Milan to a pension fund managed by Italy's principal state-owned savings bank.

In 1990, Mr. Craxi served as best man at Mr. Berlusconi's second marriage to Veronica Lario, an actress 20 years his junior who has borne him three children. He also has two children in their 20s from an earlier marriage to Carla Dall'Oglio.  
 Mr. Berlusconi also was a member of the P2 Masonic Lodge, a clandestine club of influential politicians and businessmen that became embroiled in a murky plot dating back to the 1970s in which the military and secret services were allegedly preparing a coup to thwart any participation in government by the Communists.  
 During the campaign, Mr. Berlusconi claimed his movement, Forza Italia, or Go Italy, became popular because it benefited from the spontaneous outbursts of citizens who were successful in private life and wanted to help purge the corrupt establishment by entering politics on their own. He insisted that all 267 of Forza Italia's candidates for parliament must have no prior political experience.  
 Yet the quest for votes was conducted with modern professional trappings. Roberto Lasagna, a public relations specialist from the advertising firm Saatchi & Saatchi, was brought in to orchestrate the campaign.  
 As a result of this extraordinary network of resources and people, Mr. Berlusconi was able to jump into politics only two months ago and still overwhelm the organizations of his rivals.

# ITALY: Turbulent Right

**Continued from Page 1**  
 who had ruled without a break since 1948 in 52 coalition governments.  
 But the lurch to the right also raised alarms. While the neofascists these days call themselves "postfascists" and have repudiated Mussolini's anti-Semitic racial laws, they trace their lineage directly to the former dictator.  
 Mussolini's granddaughter, Alessandra Mussolini, won a place in parliament in her Naples constituency in the just-completed two-day election.  
 For years, the neofascists have hovered on the fringes of Italian politics, securing a steady 5 percent to 6 percent of the vote but no significant parliamentary representation.  
 Now, though, with the neofascists claiming to have won 105 parliamentary seats — almost three times their share in the previous Parliament — and to have more than doubled their percentage of votes cast, "it will no longer be like this," said Eugenio Scalfari, editor in chief of *La Repubblica*, which opposed the rightist alliance.

# BOSNIA: Short 'Shelf Life'

**Continued from Page 1**  
 Croatian sphere of influence in Bosnia by forcing his Croat proxies in Bosnia to agree to a federation with the Muslim-led government in Sarajevo.  
 Other steps, however, remain. These include rewriting Croatia's constitution to represent the country as a nation of citizens and not Croats first, and taking measures to ensure that the rights of Serbs, Muslims and other minorities in Croatia are protected in fact as well as in law. Compensation also would have to be made to the estimated 5,000 Serbs whose houses have been burned by Croat gangs.  
 Finally, in Bosnia, the government to end its military offensives in central Bosnia against Croat militias and embrace a federation with its erstwhile enemies. Although the federation dilutes the power of the Muslim-dominated central government in Sarajevo, it creates a Bosnian state that can exist either independently or in confederation with Croatia.  
 The first problem such a plan would face regards Serb intentions. Is the prospect of relaxed economic sanctions and an end to their international isolation enough to entice them to settle for a chunk of Bosnia but not Croatia? And if Mr. Milosevic is convinced, is he powerful enough to deliver the Serb minorities of Bosnia and Croatia, whose forces have done well in the last two years of warfare?  
 If the Croatian Serbs reject rule by Mr. Tudjman's government, many diplomats predict Mr. Milosevic will cut his substantial military and economic support to the region. Mr. Tudjman would then be left with one option — war.  
 This problem has its echoes in Bosnia, too.  
 The one great success so far of the recent diplomatic measures has been an agreement between Croat and Muslim factions in Bosnia to form a decentralized federation of ethnically based cantons. But success of the deal depends on whether the Bosnian Serbs hand over enough territory to satisfy Muslim and Croat demands.  
 Secondly, the Muslim enclaves of Srebrenica, Gorazde and Zepa remain isolated in Serb-held territory in eastern Bosnia. Trading them for territory in other parts of Bosnia would involve a population shift of tens of thousands of people, and a difficult political decision on the part of the Bosnian government.  
 Finally, in Bosnia, some critics of the peace plan say it lacks a scheme to use the influence of the UN and the West to limit the power of the nationalist forces that set off the conflict in the first place.

# Of Crime and Punishment: Singaporeans Unleash Debate Court to Consider Appeal for U.S. Teenager

**By Michael Richardson**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**SINGAPORE** — The case of an American teenager whose caning sentence on a vandalism charge will go to an appeals hearing before the Singapore High Court on Thursday has aroused strong emotions in a country often criticized in the West for conforming to state controls.  
 While the Singapore government has said that it will not be influenced by American government protests at the harsh punishment, a significant number of Singaporeans, especially young people, appear to agree with President Bill Clinton that the penalty is out of proportion to the offense.  
 "I can understand if it's for murder, but here bodily harm is given out as punishment where no bodily harm was inflicted," a 25-year-old trainee architect said.  
 Other Singaporeans, in private conversation and in letters to the press, have expressed similar sentiments, although views are clearly divided.  
 Some people strongly support the government in arguing that caning is part of a system of deterrence that has helped to make Singapore one of the safest and cleanest cities in the world.  
 Public opinion polls are seldom conducted in Singapore and there has not been one concerning the case of Michael Peter Fay, 18, of St. Louis, Missouri, who was sentenced by a lower court judge on March 3 to six strokes of the cane, four months in jail and a fine of 3,300 Singapore dollars (\$2,100) after pleading guilty to two charges of vandalism, two of mischief and one of retaining stolen property.

The charges involved spray-painting and throwing eggs at cars and possessing Singapore flags and road signs left as farewell gifts by a friend. The paint was removed with thinner.  
 In an intervention that Singapore's Straits Times newspaper said was a "heroic" gesture designed to "go down" well with the American public, Mr. Clinton said in response to a journalist's question that the United States had filed a strong protest with the Singapore authorities over the sentence.  
 The Singapore government has taken the position that the law must be observed and applied equally to citizens and foreign residents alike.  
 Officials said that of the 14 people aged between 18 and 21 who were convicted of vandalism in Singapore courts and sentenced to caning in the last five years, 12 were Singaporeans and two foreigners.  
 Lee Hsien Loong, the deputy prime minister, said it would be absurd if there were separate laws for Americans in Singapore.  
 He said he saw no reason why "foreigners should be more than skinned" than Singaporeans about caning.  
 One Singaporean letter writer to the Straits Times noted that in the United States, an innocent Japanese student was shot dead not long ago while asking for directions to a party, and a U.S. court found his killer not guilty.  
 There were many Japanese and Asians who were outraged by the findings, the writer said, "but we have to respect the decision of the U.S. court and the prevailing values of their society."

Mr. Fay was one of nine foreign students arrested for suspected vandalism in October. Of the others, two were American and two Malaysian. There were also a Belgian, an Australian, a Thai and a Hong Kong student.  
 The Australian disappeared before the police completed their investigation. He is believed to have fled the country.  
 Apart from Mr. Fay, only two of the other students were charged with vandalism and mischief. One, a Malaysian aged 15, is awaiting sentence. The other, a Hong Kong youth aged 16, is undergoing trial.  
 The case has caused widespread concern among the large foreign community in Singapore, especially parents with teenage children who are worried that they may fall afoul of local laws that are frequently much harsher than those in their home countries.  
 The American Chamber of Commerce in Singapore said its members were "shaken" by the caning decision.  
 In a statement, the chamber said it had always supported the Singapore government's "aggressive enforcement of law and order" and believed it was one of the reasons why Singapore was an attractive place to live and do business.  
 "However, we simply do not understand how the government can condone the permanent scarring of any 18-year-old boy — American or Singaporean — by caning for such an offense," it said.  
 The chamber said it was impossible to predict how the case would affect American business activity, but "it is likely to cast a cloud over Singapore's international reputation."

# Southeast Asian Nations Press Case For Demilitarizing Spratly Islands

**International Herald Tribune**  
**SINGAPORE** — Southeast Asian countries, concerned that growing tension in Northeast Asia could spill over into their region, called Tuesday for new measures to maintain peace and stability.  
 President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said that the six nations with competing claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea should demilitarize the area.  
 At a news conference in Hanoi after talks with Vietnamese leaders, he urged that instead of maintaining armed forces in the Spratlys, the claimants — China, Vietnam, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei — should cooperate to develop the region's resources together. All but Brunei have stationed troops on islands they occupy.  
 Mr. Ramos had earlier suggested a freeze on all "destabilizing activities" and called for such confidence-building measures as marine research, environmental protection and joint development programs for oil, gas, fisheries and other resources in the South China Sea.

A senior Philippine official said that Vietnam had responded positively to the proposal to demilitarize the islands, a scattered set of about 90 islands, atolls and reefs that hold the key to control of surrounding maritime areas.  
 But analysts said it would be difficult to persuade all claimants to withdraw their forces. Unless all agree, the plan will not work.  
 China proposed several years ago that rival claims to sovereignty be put aside in favor of joint cooperation, but informal talks between the six countries on such a plan have made little progress.  
 Beijing, which claims much of the South China Sea, said recently that it would extend its administrative control by setting up "an independent oceanography body" to supervise the disputed islands as well as their territorial waters.  
 In a speech to a security conference in Canberra on Tuesday, Yeo Ning Hong, the Singapore defense minister, said that the dispute over the Spratlys and North Korea's pursuit of a nuclear capability were sources of tension in East Asia.  
 He said that conflict between the

United States and Japan over trade, and between the United States and China over trade, human rights and democracy, could harm their political and security relations.  
 Faced with such uncertainties, he said it was as important today for countries in the region to maintain a strong defense capability as it was during the Cold War.  
 Defense planners in Southeast Asia say that with the collapse of the Soviet Union, U.S. defense interests in the area have diminished and need to be supplemented by stronger regional security arrangements.  
 Mr. Yeo said that recent purchases of advanced fighters and warships, or plans to do so, by Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore should be welcome because this would help preserve security in Southeast Asia.  
 "If countries in this part of the world are unable or unwilling to take responsibility for maintaining peace and stability, no outside power will do the job for us," he added.  
 —MICHAEL RICHARDSON

# Both Koreas Strike Peaceful Tone

**Reuters**  
**SEOUL** — President Kim Young Sam of South Korea took a conciliatory position Tuesday in the dispute over North Korea's nuclear program, and a leading Northern diplomat said his side would not be the first to fight.  
 The softening of the language in the dispute came as Mr. Kim concluded a visit to China, North Korea's most powerful ally.  
 "Through consultation and dialogue, I believe we can solve this problem smoothly," he said at a news conference.  
 In contrast to his recent warnings that South Korea's patience might be running out, Mr. Kim said he would persist in efforts "to resolve this issue through dialogue and persuasion."

The South Korean president, who also has visited Tokyo to discuss the crisis, urged China to play an active role in persuading North Korea to end its isolation and the confrontation on the nuclear issue.  
 China, one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, maintains that putting pressure on Pyongyang to force it to open its nuclear sites to inspection would be counterproductive.  
 Tensions grew rapidly last week as the increasingly defiant North repeatedly warned that interna-

tional efforts to force inspection of its nuclear sites could lead to war.  
 But on Tuesday a senior North Korean ambassador answered with an emphatic "no" when asked about the possibility of the North attacking the South.  
 "We are defensive only," Li Do Sop, Pyongyang's ambassador to Thailand, said at a news conference in Bangkok. "We have built many things. We don't want to destroy anything."  
 South Korean officials say any punitive action without Chinese collaboration would be ineffective because North Korea gets the bulk of its energy imports from China and does not depend on any other supplies.

# SUMMIT: Tense South Africa Postpones Peace Talks

**Continued from Page 1**  
 violence here and in Natal, that a "substantially free and fair" vote could not be held next month.  
 Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, added his voice Tuesday to the growing call for the election to proceed, despite the growing volatility of the campaign. "The elections must happen," he said. "I believe the situation, if the elections are postponed, will be disastrous."  
 The police revised upward their death toll from Monday's violence to 53 as they counted the dead from dozens of confrontations that occurred throughout the day.  
 Zulu marchers themselves appear to have been the provocateurs in some of the deadly confrontations with ANC supporters, particularly when they set up barricades roads leading to the city and blocked commuters from going to work.  
 But in the two worst incidents in central Johannesburg, the marchers appear to have been on the receiving end. Numerous witnesses said that the trouble began at Liberty Gardens, the small park where the march terminated, when sniper fire from unknown assailants rang out from a building or buildings around the park. Five people were killed there.  
 The gunbattle outside Shell House left eight marchers dead and 20 wounded near a rear entrance to

the building, where the ANC has offices. The ANC claimed its security personnel fired in self-defense when the building was in danger of being invaded.  
 But the police said they found no automatic weapons on the dead and wounded in that incident, most of whom were hit automatic weapons fire from the ANC. The ANC suffered no casualties in the incident. Some witnesses said ANC security aides fired on the marchers from a balcony on the floor above street level, at a time when no one was in a life-threatening situation.  
 A police detective sought to enter the ANC headquarters building Tuesday to search for weapons, but the ANC did not let him in.

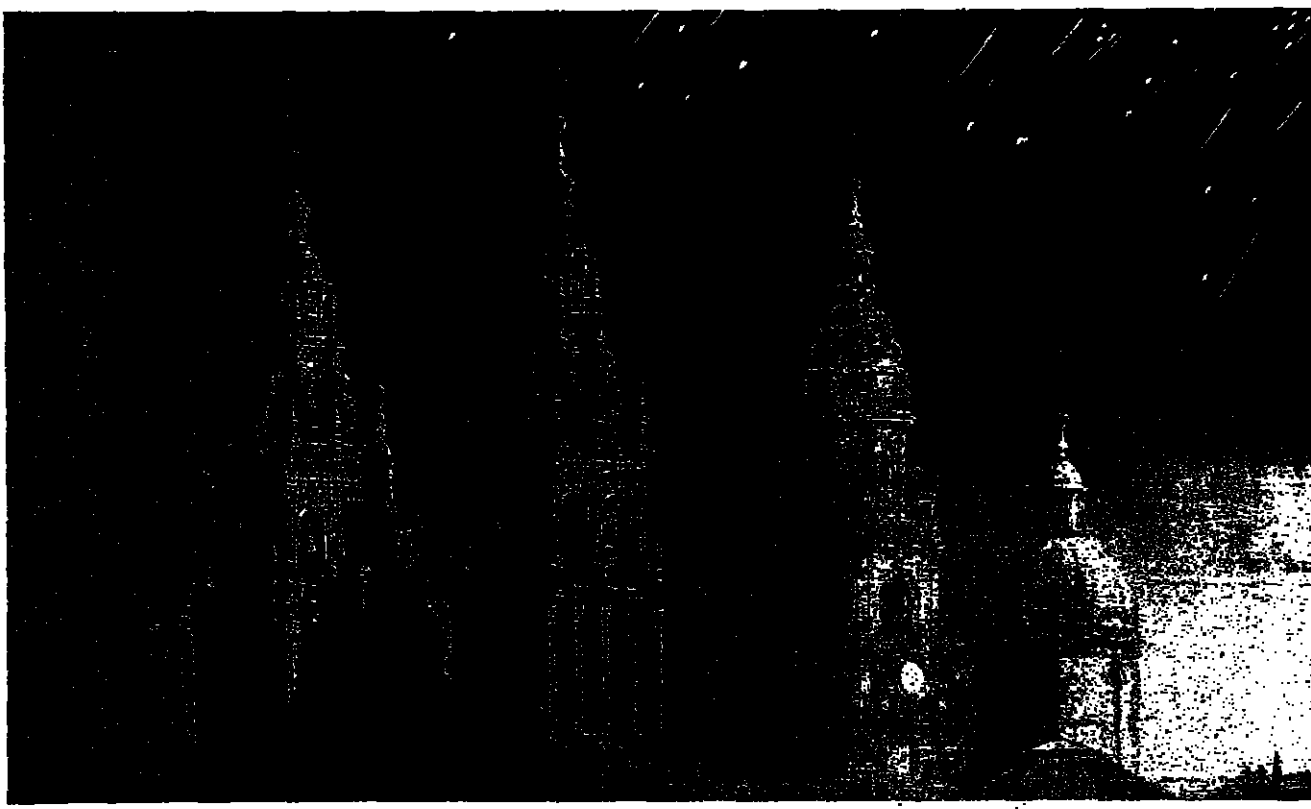
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# The House of Lords Shuts the Door To Opponents of Sunday Shopping

**Reuters**  
**LONDON** — Britain's upper house of Parliament, the House of Lords, voted Tuesday to accept reforms to let stores open on Sundays in England and Wales.  
 The House of Commons voted in December for a compromise that would let shops open on Sunday, but restrict major supermarket chains to six hours of trading.  
 The vote by the Lords, which could have overturned the December lower house decision, brought to a close a long-running battle over the issue, with opponents saying Sunday shopping would ruin the officially Christian nation's one day of rest. The bill now will become law.  
 Sunday trading has been allowed in Scotland and Northern Ireland for some time.

# Leakey Successor Takes Wildlife Post in Kenya

**Agence France-Press**  
**NAIROBI** — President Daniel arap Moi named a conservationist, David Western, on Tuesday to replace Richard Leakey as director of Kenya's Wildlife Service, an official statement said.  
 Mr. Western, 50, a Kenyan citizen, has a zoology degree and is author of a number of books on conservation. Mr. Moi, after first refusing Mr. Leakey's resignation over policy differences, finally accepted it last week.



# In Santiago de Compostela pilgrims find their rewards on earth as well as in heaven.

The Pilgrim Routes to Santiago still have much to offer — From the Pyrenees, you could strike south through La Rioja, or west passing through Pais Vasco, Cantabria, Asturias, and Galicia. Each of the routes providing an abundance of unforgettable art and architecture. Like the beautiful 11th century cathedral at Jaca and the great gothic cathedrals in Burgos and Leon. For those intent on keeping body and soul together, the passage through the culinary delights of the Basque Country and Spain's wine-producing regions is a constant joy. And, as the weary pilgrim finally enters the lush landscape of Galicia, the legendary local seafood provides a climax to the longest-established "tourist" route in Europe.



THE SANTIAGO PILGRIM TRAIL  
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COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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LONDON THEATER

Rediscovered Masterpiece  
Of Victorian Sex Warfare

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It's a curious reality of the current London theater that whereas the major subsidized companies all have so-called literary departments, the great rediscoveries are nearly always made on the minimal resources of the fringe. Arthur Jones' "The Case of Rebellious Susan," written a century ago, should long ago have turned up on a National or RSC (with late Victorian theater, but it has not) or the ever-enterprising Sam Walters at the Orange Tree in Richmond to go down to

Henry Arthur Jones, in the 1890s, was a more popular playwright than either Shaw or Wilde.

show around that temple of derelict vaudeville rather than just do the usual routine.

Merton has rightly perceived that the Palladium used to be a music hall rather than musical hall, and his act is a weird and wondrous tribute to the great days of the poodle act and men who used to fill the stage with flags. Where else would you now get to see "The Dam-Busters" entirely re-enacted by rabbit glove-puppets, or a bizarre tribute to the worst of 1960s pantomimes entirely cast with television stars nobody had ever heard of even then?

One of Merton's best and most surreal notions is that of the poodle act; his poodles having unfortunately been killed in a horrendous car smash, he presses on regardless with their routine having first reassured us that it is what the poodles would have wanted, in the best traditions of the show going on. Some of his other sketches are very sketchy indeed: Merton is so laid back as to be horizontal, but his rage at discovering the Russian comic he has been hired to interpret is in fact stealing his own act remains joyous. Like all the great comics he doesn't just act, he reacts to the chaos of the world around him, and he has elevated the struggle to an art form of its own.

YOUNG would be well-advised to time your arrival at "Hot Shoe Shuffle" (at the Queen's) for the interval. The first half is just awful, but the second is unmissable. Originally conceived and staged in Perth (Western Australia rather than Scotland), David Atkins's celebration of tap dancing starts disastrously with a plot about seven dancing brothers and their Amazonian sister (Rhonda Burchmore) trying to claim a legacy by performing the show their father always wished to see.

Rehearsals and makeup are terminally boring, but about 10 minutes into Act 2 they raise the curtain on the big band and for 40 following minutes the stage comes alive as number after Broadway and Hollywood number is given the tap-dance treatment by a breathtakingly agile team, all of whom seem to be in training for the next Tap Olympics. There's no real show here, but the dancing is just tremendous. They should take it around the world on ocean liners.

It is perhaps not coincidental that both the producer of this show and the owner of the theater where it plays are Australians, for I doubt that a more local management would have run its risks. It's essentially an exhibition of the various forms of tap, put together in a city starved by thousands of miles of any real show-biz traditions.

In that sense, "Hot Shoe Shuffle" is really a cabaret, but cabaret like satire is renowned for not selling at West End prices. Hence the lame and halting attempt to throw in (and then out) the family-legacy plot. As for the score, it is an uneasy mix of Duke Ellington, Irving Berlin and a dozen others from the golden years of the American musical, songs all chosen for their tapping potential and not necessarily the better for that.

At a time when all too many West End theater managers are turning over their stages to stand-up comics who do little more than repeat their television monologues at the microphone for audiences paying up to £30 a ticket, it seems more than usually perverse of my critical colleagues not to have given a much warmer welcome to Paul Merton who, at the Palladium, as at least had the grace to fashion an entire

In Focus:  
Europe's  
Movies



Agnieszka Holland was chief adviser at the screenwriters seminar.

By Joan Dupont

BORDEAUX — Jeanne Moreau, speaking of the screenplay she read as president of the French Film Funding Board, emitted a terse verdict: "If some of the people who wrote those scripts were carpenters who made chairs, we'd all be on our rear ends." Moreau was addressing the first session of Equinoxe, a screen-writing workshop modeled after Robert Redford's Sundance Institute and launched last fall near Bordeaux. Now a spring term, co-produced by Equinoxe founder Noelle Deschamps and the Canal Plus pay-TV network, has assembled another international team of young filmmakers and matched them with seasoned advisers.

Château Beycheville, where the workshop took place, is near Margaux and just about as far from Redford's Utah ski lodges as you can get, but the ambience was heady, helped perhaps by the good wine. There was talk about the ills of European cinema and movies with auteurs but no plots that miss their audiences and lose out in the international market.

If Moreau was frank, Agnieszka Holland, chief adviser at the spring session, was brutal: "There's a big difference between the American approach and the European approach," she said. "In the U.S., cinema is an industry, with real screenwriters. Here it's more individual expression — aside from one or two names. France has no screenwriters; directors have nobody to write for them."

A Polish filmmaker who has written screenplays for Andrzej Wajda, Holland knows both systems well. Her "Europa, Europa" (Golden Globe) and "Olivier, Olivier" (an Oscar nomination for best screenplay) were European-made. Her latest, "The Secret Garden," the first film she did not script, was produced by Francis Ford Coppola's American Zoetrope, shot in England and is now being released in Europe.

A small woman of towering energy, Holland was wearing a bulky sweater over tights and running shoes as she sprinted through the chateau's stately halls, taking on screenwriters one

on-one, and making pungent remarks on cultural differences.

"Among the young screenwriters here — American, French, English and Irish — the Anglo-Saxons are more aware that the script is a necessary stage of the work to communicate a story to an audience; the French are more personal, and, in a way, pretentious; it's like somebody who already shot the movie in his head and the images are so beautiful, he doesn't want to change anything. French art is more lyric, and the Anglo-Saxon tradition is in the tradition of English theater — more realistic and objective."

"I'm closer to English-speaking cinema than to French, in terms of storytelling. My films are more successful in the U.S. than France. It may be a question of my temperament and life experience. I feel close to Jewish culture and a big part of American culture, especially in New York, is Jewish — I'm not just thinking of Woody Allen, but of the kind of East European Jewish sensibility that made great American cinema in the '30s and '40s."

"Polish culture is very thin, built mostly from opposition to oppressions of the last 200 years. Now, people are trying to find their roots. I spoke to Wajda about this because we enjoy Chinese cinema — you feel the deep strength of the culture — and there hasn't been that kind of explosion of expression in the Eastern European countries."

Holland, born in Warsaw, has a long history as a political activist. Since her teens, every decade has meant a move to a new culture and language. At 17, because of her father's politics and tragic death, she left the country and studied at the Czech Film Academy. After Dubcek's fall, she was obliged to leave and returned to Poland. In 1971, she joined Wajda's film collective. "I had been blacklisted and he fought for me. We became friends; he produced my first movie." She collaborated on Wajda's screenplays, from "A Love in Germany" to the recent "Doctor Korzec." After martial law was proclaimed in 1981, she came to France.

Recently another friend working in France, Krzysztof Kieslowski, named her as consultant on "Trois Couleurs: Bleu, Blanc, Rouge." "Krzysztof is my closest friend among directors. We help each other informally; this time, he wanted to do it more formally, so we met for three days when his treatment was ready, then when his first draft was ready. We held a kind of workshop; in a way, we did what we are doing here."

At Equinoxe, each adviser reads every script

and spends time with each writer, giving ideas, listening to explanations. "After a week, the guy has the opinion of nine professionals; if he's smart, he'll get something from it. And the experience has been good for me, because when I speak with young people, I'm thinking about myself and my own work."

Holland can get riled about "autistic and egocentric" European movies: "The problem is not that they are for smaller audiences; the problem is that they are for nobody. European cinema is committing suicide. You have a system of subsidies and promotion that is necessary, but it can undo the filmmakers' sense of responsibility. In Germany, more than 100 [feature and TV] movies are made a year; only five can touch an audience."

In Berlin, Holland taught filmmakers like the Haitian Raoul Peck: "He's a good example, interesting and smart. Some of the German guys seemed more spectacular, but Peck has something to say."

TODAY'S filmmakers, she feels, suffer from an identity crisis that is at the root of European society: "The generation before went through the war, communism and fascism, hope and disaster. This generation has no real problems and nothing to say — they haven't found their subject and have no real connection with their time. Sometimes, the first films are good, and then they get sterile, like Peter Greenaway. The movies that survive are the ones with strong social feeling, like movies by Ken Loach or Mike Leigh."

There were times during the session when Holland found herself defending European films: "I'm more open than the Americans here who can't understand how the pace can be so slow; I'm educated in this tradition. I love slow pace, but now I'm getting a little impatient. Making a movie is communication. I want to tell the story and to reach different audiences."

The offer to direct "The Secret Garden" came about during the Golden Globes award for "Europa, Europa." "The moment was ripe to do something with an American studio, but I knew how difficult it would be. It had to be a special subject to keep relations good and keep control over the movie. I would never do a movie like 'Olivier, Olivier' with a studio; it's more somber and complicated. Making a movie like that without having final cut and depending on what happens during sneak previews — that's my danger zone."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

The Sound  
Under  
The Sound  
For Pat Metheny,  
Silence Is Awful

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pat Metheny's "Zero Tolerance for Silence," released this week by Geffen, is a well-titled album. My bones are rattling. I am shivering. The horror!

The first impression is of two flat-out stoned Jimi Hendrix tracks at the same time. But it's both deeper and worse than that. Neither rock nor jazz, not notes and maybe not even music, the sound exists in undynamic space, like a sculpture. The two channels are not quite in tune; like chalk on a blackboard, cracking knuckles, low flying jets, a grumpy herd of moose, white sound — bone rattling.

Guitarist Metheny became one of jazz's biggest draws by making agreeable early New Age classics like "As Falls Wichita, So Falls Wichita Falls," while retaining his straight-ahead credentials with the album "80/81" (ECM), with Dewey Redman, and touring last summer with Dewey's young-lion son Joshua.

He explained his most recent title to the French Jazz Magazine:

"Today we are bombarded without stop by sounds — sounds of fax machines, of zapping between stations and channels. This has always interested me. I think there's a lot of hidden information out there. That's what I'm getting at. The sound under the sound."

A statement of principle worthy of John Cage, which does not change the fact that these sounds cannot be called beautiful (some of us are old-fashioned).

This is a soundtrack for a "Mad Max" sequel, and it reflects the "Generation X" McJob End-of-the-Empire vision of the future. He made it on the spur of the moment in a few hours when a studio happened to be free. He says he's been thinking of this album for years.

For five minutes in Part Two, he reveals a smidgeon of silence tolerance with bluesy licks, but it's Ledbelly around-the-bend. Terminator Blues.

One "tune" is played by two mad country fiddlers with electric hair from a Robert Crumb cartoon. There's a synthesized simplicity to it, but ironic, as though he's listening to himself play "simply" and saying, "Isn't simple complicated?" Then, Mad Max country again. Total Destroy.

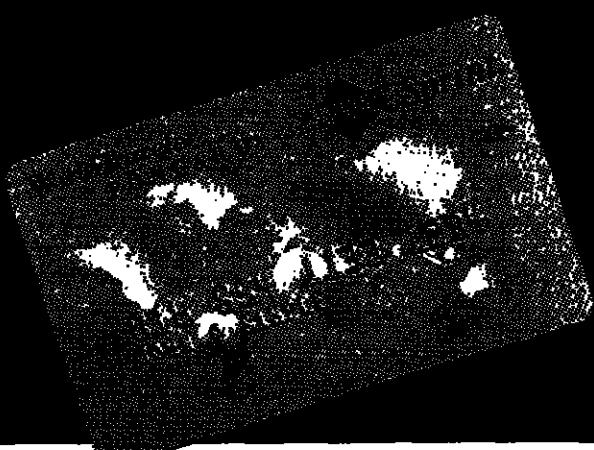
F OR most of the past year and a half, Metheny has been living in hotels, this is an alienated man. Yet it has a certain twisted attraction. It does, unfortunately, reflect our times and these days we'll tolerate just about anything that's obviously honest at just about any price.

You wonder who will buy it. Maybe it will become an unexpected smash but that would be a profound surprise. Metheny is a fine and intelligent musician, he has always played honestly.

There is no reason to fabricate music so thick, sinister and aggressively uncommercial unless that's the way you really feel. Which makes it even more grim, and, strangely, strong. Maybe even important.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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BOOKS

JACK'S LIFE: A Biography  
of Jack Nicholson

By Patrick McGilligan. Illustrated. 478 pages. \$25. W. W. Norton.

Reviewed by Christopher  
Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT comes as a small surprise in Patrick McGilligan's intermittently engrossing "Jack's Life: A Biography of Jack Nicholson" is that the screen actor's career did not begin with his performance as George Hanson, the alcoholic Southern small-town lawyer, in "Easy Rider" (1969).

That part was modeled by the screenwriter Terry Southern after William Faulkner's fictional lawyer Gavin Stevens and was originally meant to be played by Rip Torn.

At the time "Easy Rider" was being planned, Nicholson had already been trying to make it in Hollywood for a decade. As McGilligan writes, "Ten years of scrounging for parts had left him

bottomed out as an actor, and he had thrown himself into writing and producing."

He happened to be working on the first Monkees movie for the people who ended up producing "Easy Rider." When Rip Torn quit over salary problems, Nicholson was already working on the film as production troubleshooter, so he was available to step into the vacant part. Life as a film star began.

McGilligan, whose previous books include biographies of James Cagney, Robert Altman and George Cukor, shrewdly uses the history of Nicholson's serendipitous involvement with "Easy Rider" as his prologue. Then he tops it with the even more surprising story of Nicholson's origins.

It seems that he had an unremarkable lower-middle-class Catholic upbringing in Neptune, New Jersey. His parents were John and Ethel May Nicholson, a window dresser and a beautician.

Except that they were not his parents, but his grandparents. As he was not to learn until 1974, when he

was 37, his mother was June Frances Nicholson, the woman he had always thought was his sister. His father was reputed to be Don Furillo-Rose, a professional singer Ethel May banished from her daughter's life before her grandchild was born.

McGilligan also mentions the possible paternity of Eddie King, an actor and dance partner of June's when neighbors thought Nicholson grew up to resemble the actor never met either of his putative fathers.

Along with wonder at his origins, you feel anticipation over the roles Nicholson will be playing that have made him the most electrifying screen actor of the last two decades: Bobby Dupes in "Five Easy Pieces," Billy Budds in "The Last Detail," J. J. Gittes in "Chinatown," Randle P. McMurphy in "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," Tom Logan in "The Missouri Breaks," Jack Torrance in "The Shining," the Joker in "Batman" and James R. Hoffa in "Hoffa."

As it turns out, the earlier years of Nicholson's career are the most absorbing to read about.

Apparently, he was always the Jack Nicholson he so often radiates in his roles: the fractious but likable clown with the manic smile. He seems to have picked up his slow drawl with its peculiar emphasis from a high-school friend.

Yet although he was formed early, he worked extremely hard at his art, observing, practicing, reading about and discussing technique.

"For all of his improvisational mystique," McGilligan writes, "he is one of the more assiduously trained motion-picture stars in the history of Hollywood."

The author says that while Nicholson didn't deter him from writing the book, neither did he talk to the author, and Nicholson discouraged many of his intimates from cooperating.

In short, for all its considerable fascination, "Jack's Life" is finally not very much more than upper-drawer fan-magazine gossip.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.		
FICTION		
Book	Author	Weeks on list
1 ACCIDENT, by Danielle Steel	1	6
2 THE CELESTINE PROPHESY, by James Redfield	3	4
3 DISCLOSURE, by Michael Crichton	2	10
4 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	4	85
5 SLOW WALTZ IN CEDAR BEND, by Robert James Waller	5	21
6 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel	7	50
7 THE CAT WHO CAME TO BREAKFAST, by Lillian Jackson Braun	6	5
8 ROGUE WARRIOR, by John Wayne	9	3
9 FAMILY BLESSINGS, by LaVonne Spencer	8	7
10 FATAL CURSE, by Robin Cook	10	9
11 RAMA REVEALED, by Arthur C. Clarke and Gregory Benford	13	5
12 WITHOUT REMORSE, by Tom Clancy	11	30
13 MCNALLY'S CAPER, by John Grisham	12	5
14 SECOND NATURE, by Alice Hoffman	14	2
15 SAREK, by A. C. Grigson	15	5
NONFICTION		
1 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie	1	46
2 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	2	13
3 HOW WE DIE, by Sherwin B. Nuland	10	3
4 ZLATAS DIARY, by Zlati Filipov	1	1
5 SOUL MATES, by Thomas Moore	3	10
6 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Burnet	9	2
7 HAVING OUR SAY, by Susan A. Elizabeth Delany with Amy Hill Hearth	7	16
8 MAKES ME WANNA HOLLER, by Nathan McCall	1	1
9 WOULDN'T TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY NOW, by Maya Angelou	4	24
10 SEDUCTION, by Jerry Seinfeld	8	28
11 A DRINKING LIFE, by Pete Hamill	5	5
12 THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS, by Elizabeth Marshall Hall	6	30
13 REENGINEERING THE CORPORATION, by Michael Hammer and James Champy	13	4
14 MY LIVES, by Roseanne Arnold	15	3
15 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Clarissa Adams	14	83
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1 MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing	1	10
2 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	44
3 STOP THE INSANITY! by Susan Fowler	3	22
4 AGELESS BODY, TIMELESS MIND, by Deepak Chopra	4	35



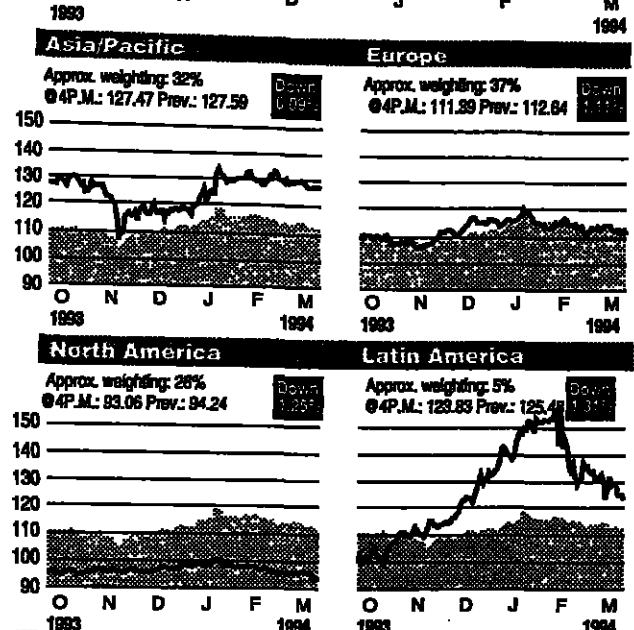
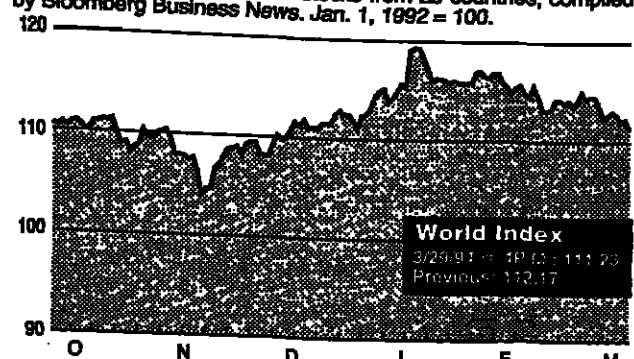
# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, March 30, 1994

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**THE TRIB INDEX: 111.23**  
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1982 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 30 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

**Industrial Sectors**

Sector	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	% change	Sector	Jan. 1994	Feb. 1994	% change
Energy	108.28	109.51	+1.12	Capital Goods	111.48	112.74	+1.14
Utilities	122.67	123.40	+0.59	Raw Materials	120.82	122.94	+1.89
Finance	115.43	118.10	+2.35	Consumer Goods	98.98	98.01	-0.97
Services	118.35	118.94	+0.50	Miscellaneous	127.44	128.12	+0.53

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Economy Rolls On In U.S.

**Optimism Rated At 4-Year High**

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Consumer confidence in the U.S. economy jumped in March to the highest level in nearly four years, the Conference Board reported Tuesday.

Separately, the government announced that sales of new homes edged up 1.9 percent in February, but noted that this allowed it to only partly reverse the largest decline on record a month earlier. The West posted the only gain.

The Conference Board said that its latest reading of consumer faith in the economy was a strong sign that "we may well be on the way to a sustained and reasonably vigorous economic expansion."

But the news raised fears of inflation in the bond market, sending the 30-year yield above 7 percent and pushing stock prices lower.

The index of consumer sentiment rose from 79.9 in February to 86.7 in March, the highest reading since July 1990. The index, calculated on a 1985 base of 100, is derived from a monthly survey of consumers nationwide that assesses their willingness to borrow and spend money. Consumer spending is critical to the economy's expansion, accounting for about two-thirds of economic growth.

Fabian Linden, executive director of the Conference Board's Consumer Research Center, noted that the current reading was 26 points higher than it was last October.

"Certainly, consumer confidence is now at a level which, over the years, has foreshadowed an increasingly strong economy," he said.

At the same time, however, consumers expressed concern about jobs. A higher number of respondents said in March than in February that jobs were "hard to get."

The consumer confidence measure in the survey varied widely among geographical zones, with the Mountain, South Atlantic and West North Central regions of the

See **CONSUMERS**, Page 10

## Has Wall Street Topped? Weakness Makes Analysts Wonder

By Brett D. Fromson

Washington Post Service

**NEW YORK** — The slide in U.S. stocks lengthened Tuesday, with the Dow Jones industrial average plunging 63 points, amid warnings from a growing number of Wall Street analysts that a major correction, if not a long-term market decline, is under way.

Those who have joined the pessimists' camp say the reasons abound for their dim view of the market. They cite rising interest rates, inflationary expectations, a slowdown of mutual-fund money pouring into stocks, and worldwide political uncertainties ranging from the domestic Whitewater issue to the threat of trouble in Korea.

Since late January, when it approached the 4,000 mark, the Dow has fallen more than 275 points, or about 7 percent. The index fell through 3,700 Tuesday, finishing down 63.33 points at 3,699.02, according to an early tally.

Other indexes also have fallen. The Nasdaq composite index of over-the-counter issues has fallen more than 6 percent since it set a record on March 18; the index fell 16.95 points on Tuesday, to 755.54.

Some analysts are hoping this is no more than a long-awaited correction, a short-term decline in an otherwise rising market

that helps to keep speculative fervor in check.

But if this slide marks the start of a long, sustained decline in stock prices — a full-fledged bear market — it would be bad for the economy, for federal regulators and for President Bill Clinton, who has largely enjoyed the economic strength implied by rising stock prices.

A rising stock market can boost the economy by making Americans feel prosperous. "A major bear market would have a direct impact on household spending more than ever because households have more of their money in stocks and bonds than ever," said Henry Kaufman, a Wall Street economist noted for his pessimism.

Richard McCabe, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co., has told the firm's clients to expect a market decline of 15 to 25 percent. "A decline in the Dow to 3,200 could be a risk," he said.

Wall Street's turnaround comes at a time when the economy is expanding and corporate profits are improving, which normally would make traders bullish. But many analysts said they believed stock prices still were high relative to profits and dividends would have to improve significantly to justify current stock prices, said Ned Davis, head of Ned Davis Research Inc.

David D. Hale, chief economist of Kemper Securities Inc.,

See **STOCKS**, Page 10



Source: Bloomberg

## Italian Celebration Is Hedged

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MILAN** — Investors sold Italian bonds and the currency Tuesday as initial enthusiasm over the electoral lead by the rightist alliance cooled amid fears that the alliance might have to struggle to form a government.

Rickling among supposed allies of Silvio Berlusconi, the coalition's mood, and news that the alliance might not have won outright majorities in both houses of the legislature added to the uncertainty.

The firm and the government bond market, a barometer of the financial mood, both ended lower. The price of 10-year bonds for June delivery fell 1.16 points, while the dollar rose to 1,641 lira from 1,636 on Monday.

"The trouble is, no one is convinced the alliance can

get its act together and form a solid government quickly," one Milan trader said.

But the market did not surrender all the upward momentum it showed Monday, when it jumped nearly 4 percent on speculation that the right was heading for a sweep of both legislative houses. The MIB index on the Milan stock exchange ended at 1,128, up from 1,104 Monday.

Mr. Berlusconi, a billionaire media executive, was reported to have won an outright majority in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, the lower but more powerful house of the Italian legislature, and financial analysts said this should be enough to guarantee that a government could eventually be formed.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## State to Punish Former Chief of Crédit Lyonnais

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Jean-Yves Haberer, the former chairman of Crédit Lyonnais who has been blamed for the bank's debacle, is to be fired from his current banking post, a Finance Ministry source said Tuesday.

This person, who refused to be identified, spoke after Mr. Haberer called for a public investigation into the affairs of Crédit Lyonnais, the state-controlled bank that he ran from 1988 until last November.

The Finance Ministry source indicated that Mr. Haberer would be removed as chairman of Crédit National, a much smaller state-owned institution, after mounting public reaction to the 6.9 billion franc (\$1.2 billion) loss reported last week by Crédit Lyonnais. The bank, weighed down by bad loans, will require a bailout that will cost French taxpayers more than 25 billion francs.

"It took some time for us to evaluate the situation," the government source said.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Haberer lashed back at his accusers in politics and the media, charging for the first time that the Socialist government then in power had used the bank as a tool in its political and economic policy.

The charge appeared likely to fuel new accusations as France increasingly asks where all the money went and why the government and banking authorities were unable, or unwilling, to control a spate of risky loans by the state-owned institution to the real estate and film industries over the past six years.

As a result of this aggressive lending policy and record losses, France's largest bank last week announced a restructuring plan requiring the state to put up 4.9 billion francs in new capital and grant 18.4 billion francs in guarantees on its doubtful property portfolio.

Mr. Haberer, who was appointed by the Socialists to run Crédit Lyonnais, emerged from months of silence to denounce what he described as "a media lynching" and called for a public investigation.

He accused the Socialists of pre-

suring him to support key economic

sectors, even if they lost money, until they lost power to the right in the 1993 legislative elections.

"People are not taking into account the recommendations which I received, at least until March 1993, from the majority state shareholder to support important sectors of the economy and thus contribute to growth and employment, particularly during the years of economic crisis that our country has suffered," he said.

Unemployment, now at 12.2 percent in France, was largely responsible for the voters' rejection of the Socialists last spring.

"I demand publicly that an inquest examine all that happened and clarify the responsibilities," Mr. Haberer said. "I accept mine. I want them explained and assigned, without hindsight, in a way that is appropriate for public service."

Earlier this week, François d'Aubert, a conservative legislator in the National Assembly, called for a similar investigation. He said it should focus on the bank's "mysterious and powerful" subsidiary Altus Finance, on a unit called SDBO, and on Cinvest, responsible for the bank's industrial investments.

Though Mr. Haberer did not cite specifics, the bank in 1991 paid 2.5 billion francs for a 20 percent stake in Groupe Usinar-Secor, the troubled state-owned steelmaker, and in 1992 it paid 1.4 billion francs for 20 percent of Aerostaville, the state-owned aerospace company. Losses from both companies contributed to the bank's loss last year.

The conservative government of Edouard Balladur last November replaced Mr. Haberer with Jean Peyrelevade, but gave Mr. Haberer a consolation prize by sending him to Crédit National.

Some media commentators have suggested that the government was wrong to keep Mr. Haberer at Crédit National given the losses at Crédit Lyonnais.

"Between 1988 and 1993, Jean-Yves Haberer bet 30 to 40 billion

See **LYONNAIS**, Page 13

## MEDIA MARKETS

### Wilton Carpets Asian Screens

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

**HONG KONG** — In less than a year, Asia's satellite television business has changed from a battle for pan-Asian supremacy to a country-by-country endurance contest with dozens of new players.

Wilton Group PLC typifies the transformation. Wilton, a little-known, London-listed company that was once a distributor of consumer goods, is turning itself into one of the purest investment plays in the entertainment business across Asia.

Wilton has become the holding company for a collection of deals and joint ventures hatched by a young Malaysian entrepreneur, Clive Ng, with a powerful collection of contacts in the market where two thirds of the world's potential viewers live.

A proliferation of new satellite space, programming piracy and protectionism, all wrapped in talk of cultural sensitivity, has sent industry giants such as News Corp.'s STAR TV into a scramble for local partners in nearly every Asian market.

The big international concerns will find companies like Wilton already there, using connections rather than large capital outlays to secure a strategic place in the fast-growing industry.

"STAR TV's success has accelerated the cable business in Asia," said Mr. Ng, Wilton's deputy chairman and great-grandson of Lim Ching Tiek, a Penang-based palm oil trader whose family is now, in the words of a Kuala Lumpur securities analyst, "very rich and very private."

The only way governments can control what signals come into their country is by granting cable-operating licenses to people they approve, Mr. Ng said. "This has created a lot of new opportunities."

Wilton emerged as a company to be reckoned with in February, by establishing a satellite television channel for Chinese communities in Europe.

The Chinese Channel joint venture with Shaw Media Corp. of Hong Kong, a company controlled by the family of the Chinese language movie magnate Sir Run Run Shaw, is aimed at approximately 250,000 households in Europe.

The network will broadcast 12 hours a day, showing programs made by Hong Kong's Television Broadcast Ltd., probably the largest producer of Chinese-language entertainment, and a valuable partner with its own designs on international expansion.

Wilton followed up Monday with the announcement of plans to open a movie complex in Singapore's Bugis Junction with another partner in seven Asian markets, United Artists Theater Circuit Inc., which controls the largest number of movie screens in the United States.

"Television will be big in Asia, but people want to get out of their houses. Going to modern cinema has suddenly become the thing to do," Mr. Ng said. "All the big cinema companies want to break into Asia and with United Artists we're working with a market leader."

Through contacts made during time spent in Denver managing a family-run investment fund, Mr. Ng forged an alliance with United International Holdings Inc., a Denver-based cable television operator with interests in Europe and increasingly, Asia.

Wilton owns 20 percent of UIH Asia, which in turn owns 15 percent of one of Taiwan's leading cable television networks, Po Hsin, controlled by the ruling Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang.

In Hong Kong, UIH Asia is working with the Wharf Cable network and in Malaysia it is part of a consortium bidding for a country-wide cable-television license expected to be awarded next month.

On its own, Wilton owns a small stake in Thailand's International Broadcasting Corp., which owns a Bangkok cable network. It also has signed a deal to animate and market the comic book characters owned by Hong Kong's Jade Dynasty group.

## Wharf TV Has Airtime For the BBC

International Herald Tribune

**HONG KONG** — The British Broadcasting Corp.'s World Service Television, dropped from the China broadcasts of Rupert Murdoch's STAR TV network, was invited back into that market on Tuesday by another television company, Wharf Cable.

The offer by Wharf Cable could provide the BBC with a new foothold in East Asia, a market with huge potential, while offering a marketing challenge to STAR TV, which will be without an international news service in half of its broadcast area beginning April 17.

STAR TV, purchased by News Corp. in July last year for \$525 million, decided earlier this month to replace the BBC broadcasts in the area dominated by China in a bid to expand its entertainment programming and excise a source of irritation to Beijing.

Wharf Cable's managing director, Stephen Ng, said Tuesday that he had offered the BBC four programming slots on one of his network's English-language channels, "one hour each at breakfast, lunch, supper and late at night." Wharf Cable already offers a channel featuring Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s Cable News Network International.

The BBC had responded favorably, said Mr. Ng, who heads an

See **TV**, Page 13

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

March 29

Cross Rates	March 29	Cross Rates	March 29
American \$	1.00	Yen	163.25
British £	1.63	Swiss	1.48
French F	6.55	Italian L	1,936
German M	1.36	Spanish P	166.37
Japanese Y	163.25	Portuguese R	200.48
Swiss S	1.48	Belgian B	36.36
Italian L	1,936	Dutch G	2.20
Spanish P	166.37	Australian A	1.54
Portuguese R	200.48	New Zealand N	1.35
Belgian B	36.36	South African R	13.75
Dutch G	2.20	Israeli S	1.80
Australian A	1.54	Indian Rupee	47.83
New Zealand N	1.35	Thai Baht	54.80
South African R	13.75	Philippine P	49.66
Israeli S	1.80	Malaysian M	3.76
Indian Rupee	47.83	Singapore S	1.36
Thai Baht	54.80	Chinese Y	8.27
Philippine P	49.66	Indonesian R	1,548
Malaysian M	3.76	Malay. Ring.	2.38
Singapore S	1.36		
Chinese Y	8.27		
Indonesian R	1,548		
Malay. Ring.	2.38		

Charges in Amsterdam, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers: New York rates of 3 p.m. EST, Toronto rates of 2 p.m. EST. To buy one pound: £1. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. N.A.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine P	1,000	Israeli S	1.80	Israeli S	1.80
Australian A	1.54	Indian Rupee	47.83	Indian Rupee	47.83
British £	1.63	Malaysian M	3.76	Malaysian M	3.76
Canadian C	0.71	Philippine P	49.66	Philippine P	49.66
Chinese Y	8.27	Portuguese R	200.48	Portuguese R	200.48
French F	6.55	South African R	13.75	South African R	13.75
German M	1.36	Singapore S	1.36	Singapore S	1.36
Japanese Y	163.25	Swiss S	1.48	Swiss S	1.48
Italian L	1,936	Thai Baht	54.80	Thai Baht	54.80
Spanish P	166.37	US Dollar	1.00	US Dollar	1.00
Portuguese R	200.48				
Belgian B	36.36				
Dutch G	2.20				
Australian A	1.54				
New Zealand N	1.35				
South African R	13.75				
Israeli S	1.80				
Indian Rupee	47.83				
Thai Baht	54.80				
Philippine P	49.66				
Malaysian M	3.76				
Singapore S	1.36				
Chinese Y	8.27				
Indonesian R	1,548				
Malay. Ring.	2.38				

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indus Bank (Brisbane); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

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We believe we must earn the trust of our clients every day. So we dedicate ourselves to protecting their funds through all economic climates. We respond to their needs with prudent, carefully-crafted products for today's financial environ-

ment. And we provide discreet, efficient service that is among the most respected in banking.

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grow at a healthy pace, a testament to the group's strong balance sheets, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

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## MARKET DIARY

## CONSUMERS: Confidence Up

Continued from Page 9  
United States all registering over 100.

The lowest consumer-confidence figures came from New England, the Middle Atlantic states and the Pacific, with respective readings of 66.6, 61.5 and 67.8. However, each of those figures marked an improvement from the month before.

The overall consumer-confidence figure is derived from two

measures. Consumers' confidence about their present situation was recorded at 73.3 in March, up from 73.1 in February, while expectations for the future registered 93 in March, up from 84.4 the month before.

Regarding home sales, the Departments of Commerce and Housing and Urban Development said sales totaled 649,000 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up from a revised 637,000 in January.

Many analysts had expected February sales to rebound to 715,000 from the initial January estimate of 695,000.

Analysts had attributed the 22.5 percent plunge in January to harsh weather and an unsustainable level of sales in December. It was the steepest since the series began in 1963.

Sales totaled a revised \$22,000 in December, the largest number since \$27,000 in April 1986.

Despite falling from their recent peak, sales during the first two

months of 1994 still were 6.4 percent above those of the same period a year earlier. Many analysts believe the lost sales will be made up with the arrival of more favorable weather.

But some analysts are concerned that rising mortgage rates could have a depressing effect on sales. Fixed-rate, 30-year mortgage rates reached 7.8 percent last week after averaging 7.15 percent in February, up from 7.07 percent in January and a 25-year low of 6.74 percent in October. Many analysts believe they could hit 8 percent by the end of the year.

**Dollar Slides Against Yen**  
The dollar fell to a four-week low against the yen on Tuesday after Washington expressed disappointment with Japan's latest effort to open its markets to U.S. goods.

The dollar, which had been under pressure in Asia and Europe, fell to a 103.125 yen close in New York, down from 104.05 yen on Monday, after U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said that Japan's effort to open its markets "does not meet" U.S. goals.

But gains in U.S. consumer confidence helped the dollar against European currencies. It rose to 1.6727 DM from 1.6722 DM.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.4225 Swiss franc from 1.4215 and to 5.7320 French franc from 5.7120. The pound slipped to \$1.4850 from \$1.4961.

## STOCKS: Is Market Past Prime?

Continued from Page 9  
said he was concerned that the flow of fresh money into mutual funds, which have helped power the market's rise in the past few years, has slowed.

Another cause of worry to some traders is that some big investors have been taking profits on days when stock prices advance and are buying less aggressively when prices fall.

"There is no conviction, and that is normally associated with bear markets," said John Burnett, a trader at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. "Uncertainty leads to selling."

## Rates Barden Market

Rising interest rates helped burden the stock market Tuesday, with the price of the benchmark 30-year government bond dropping 30/32 to 90 1/32 and the yield hitting 7.06 percent, up from 6.97 percent Monday and the highest level in more than a year, news agencies reported from New York.

Bonds were hit by a jump in the Conference Board's consumer confidence index for March. The index reached the highest level in about four years, exacerbating fears that inflation is bound to accompany economic growth. Rising inflation is likely to pressure the Federal Re-

serve Board to raise U.S. interest rates.

With bond yields above 7 percent, portfolio managers are beginning to consider the allure of fixed-income investments, some analysts said.

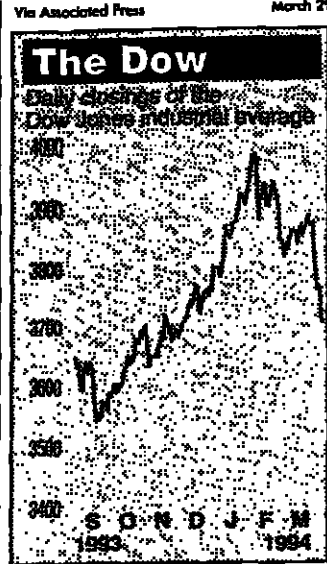
Losers outdone winners by a 10-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange on heavy volume of about 300 million shares.

Telefonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue. The shares fell 1 to 59 1/2, selling off with the broader market despite reaching a tentative agreement with labor leaders on Monday.

Steel-making companies were active, with Geneva Steel losing 2 to 15 after it said it expected its loss to widen in the second quarter because of inefficient production and higher costs.

Tele-Communications Inc. slipped 3/4 to 2 1/4, still under pressure from its announcement last week that it was considering restructuring and splitting into four publicly traded companies.

America Online dropped 4 1/2 to 77 after a report that Paul Allen, a co-founder of Microsoft, was considering selling his 18 percent stake in the electronic information service. Microsoft also fell, losing 3 1/2 to 82 1/2.



**NYSE Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25

**NASDAQ Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25

**AMEX Most Active**

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25
Amgen	28.50	28.25	28.50	+0.25

**Market Sales**

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ	Total
1,234,567	123,456	2,345,678	3,703,701

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous Dow Jones Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Dow Jones Averages**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2937.17	2947.34	2937.17	2937.17	-10.17
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
588.14	589.11	588.14	588.14	-0.86
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

**NYSE Indexes**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2937.17	2947.34	2937.17	2937.17	-10.17
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2937.17	2947.34	2937.17	2937.17	-10.17
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

**AMEX Stock Index**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2937.17	2947.34	2937.17	2937.17	-10.17
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2937.17	2947.34	2937.17	2937.17	-10.17
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

**NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NYSE Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous AMEX Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**Previous NASDAQ Diary**

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	456	789

**EUROPEAN FUTURES**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2937.17	2947.34	2937.17	2937.17	-10.17
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

**Metals**

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2937.17	2947.34	2937.17	2937.17	-10.17
Trans	170.14	171.11	170.14	-0.96
Ind	104.14	105.11	104.14	-0.86
Comp	137.17	138.14	137.17	-0.83

Spot	\$445.00	\$455.00	\$445.00	\$455.00
Forward	\$200.00	\$510.00	\$220.00	\$530.00
<b>ZINC (Special High Grade)</b>				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	\$23.50	\$24.50	\$25.50	\$26.50
Forward	\$75.00	\$76.00	\$77.50	\$78.50

<b>Financial</b>				
	High	Low	Close	Ch
<b>3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)</b>				
\$200,000 - p/s of 100 p/s				
Jan.	84.44	84.54	84.54	







contact: PATRICK FALCONER in London  
Fax: (44) 71 260 2254







**Tuesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dy	Vol	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Close	Change
17	2.37	2.23	17	2.37	2.23	17	2.37	2.23	17	2.37	2.23
18	2.37	2.23	18	2.37	2.23	18	2.37	2.23	18	2.37	2.23
19	2.37	2.23	19	2.37	2.23	19	2.37	2.23	19	2.37	2.23
20	2.37	2.23	20	2.37	2.23	20	2.37	2.23	20	2.37	2.23
21	2.37	2.23	21	2.37	2.23	21	2.37	2.23	21	2.37	2.23
22	2.37	2.23	22	2.37	2.23	22	2.37	2.23	22	2.37	2.23
23	2.37	2.23	23	2.37	2.23	23	2.37	2.23	23	2.37	2.23
24	2.37	2.23	24	2.37	2.23	24	2.37	2.23	24	2.37	2.23
25	2.37	2.23	25	2.37	2.23	25	2.37	2.23	25	2.37	2.23
26	2.37	2.23	26	2.37	2.23	26	2.37	2.23	26	2.37	2.23
27	2.37	2.23	27	2.37	2.23	27	2.37	2.23	27	2.37	2.23
28	2.37	2.23	28	2.37	2.23	28	2.37	2.23	28	2.37	2.23
29	2.37	2.23	29	2.37	2.23	29	2.37	2.23	29	2.37	2.23
30	2.37	2.23	30	2.37	2.23	30	2.37	2.23	30	2.37	2.23
31	2.37	2.23	31	2.37	2.23	31	2.37	2.23	31	2.37	2.23
32	2.37	2.23	32	2.37	2.23	32	2.37	2.23	32	2.37	2.23
33	2.37	2.23	33	2.37	2.23	33	2.37	2.23	33	2.37	2.23
34	2.37	2.23	34	2.37	2.23	34	2.37	2.23	34	2.37	2.23
35	2.37	2.23	35	2.37	2.23	35	2.37	2.23	35	2.37	2.23
36	2.37	2.23	36	2.37	2.23	36	2.37	2.23	36	2.37	2.23
37	2.37	2.23	37	2.37	2.23	37	2.37	2.23	37	2.37	2.23
38	2.37	2.23	38	2.37	2.23	38	2.37	2.23	38	2.37	2.23
39	2.37	2.23	39	2.37	2.23	39	2.37	2.23	39	2.37	2.23
40	2.37	2.23	40	2.37	2.23	40	2.37	2.23	40	2.37	2.23
41	2.37	2.23	41	2.37	2.23	41	2.37	2.23	41	2.37	2.23
42	2.37	2.23	42	2.37	2.23	42	2.37	2.23	42	2.37	2.23
43	2.37	2.23	43	2.37	2.23	43	2.37	2.23	43	2.37	2.23
44	2.37	2.23	44	2.37	2.23	44	2.37	2.23	44	2.37	2.23
45	2.37	2.23	45	2.37	2.23	45	2.37	2.23	45	2.37	2.23
46	2.37	2.23	46	2.37	2.23	46	2.37	2.23	46	2.37	2.23
47	2.37	2.23	47	2.37	2.23	47	2.37	2.23	47	2.37	2.23
48	2.37	2.23	48	2.37	2.23	48	2.37	2.23	48	2.37	2.23
49	2.37	2.23	49	2.37	2.23	49	2.37	2.23	49	2.37	2.23
50	2.37	2.23	50	2.37	2.23	50	2.37	2.23	50	2.37	2.23
51	2.37	2.23	51	2.37	2.23	51	2.37	2.23	51	2.37	2.23
52	2.37	2.23	52	2.37	2.23	52	2.37	2.23	52	2.37	2.23
53	2.37	2.23	53	2.37	2.23	53	2.37	2.23	53	2.37	2.23
54	2.37	2.23	54	2.37	2.23	54	2.37	2.23	54	2.37	2.23
55	2.37	2.23	55	2.37	2.23	55	2.37	2.23	55	2.37	2.23
56	2.37	2.23	56	2.37	2.23	56	2.37	2.23	56	2.37	2.23
57	2.37	2.23	57	2.37	2.23	57	2.37	2.23	57	2.37	2.23
58	2.37	2.23	58	2.37	2.23	58	2.37	2.23	58	2.37	2.23
59	2.37	2.23	59	2.37	2.23	59	2.37	2.23	59	2.37	2.23
60	2.37	2.23	60	2.37	2.23	60	2.37	2.23	60	2.37	2.23
61	2.37	2.23	61	2.37	2.23	61	2.37	2.23	61	2.37	2.23
62	2.37	2.23	62	2.37	2.23	62	2.37	2.23	62	2.37	2.23
63	2.37	2.23	63	2.37	2.23	63	2.37	2.23	63	2.37	2.23
64	2.37	2.23	64	2.37	2.23	64	2.37	2.23	64	2.37	2.23
65	2.37	2.23	65	2.37	2.23	65	2.37	2.23	65	2.37	2.23
66	2.37	2.23	66	2.37	2.23	66	2.37	2.23	66	2.37	2.23
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87	2.37	2.23	87	2.37	2.23	87	2.37	2.23	87	2.37	2.23
88	2.37	2.23	88	2.37	2.23	88	2.37	2.23	88	2.37	2.23
89	2.37	2.23	89	2.37	2.23	89	2.37	2.23	89	2.37	2.23
90	2.37	2.23	90	2.37	2.23	90	2.37	2.23	90	2.37	2.23
91	2.37	2.23	91	2.37	2.23	91	2.37	2.23	91	2.37	2.23
92	2.37	2.23	92	2.37	2.23	92	2.37	2.23	92	2.37	2.23
93	2.37	2.23	93	2.37	2.23	93	2.37	2.23	93	2.37	2.23
94	2.37	2.23	94	2.37	2.23	94	2.37	2.23	94	2.37	2.23
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96	2.37	2.23	96	2.37	2.23	96	2.37	2.23	96	2.37	2.23
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99	2.37	2.23	99	2.37	2.23	99	2.37	2.23	99	2.37	2.23
100	2.37	2.23	100	2.37	2.23	100	2.37	2.23	100	2.37	2.23

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102	2.37	2.23	102	2.37	2.23	102	2.37	2.23	102	2.37	2.23
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133	2.37	2.23	133	2.37	2.23	133	2.37	2.23	133		

12 Month	Low	High	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest Chg
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**Tuesday's 3 p.m.**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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The conference will highlight the opportunities for Latin America and the region's economic







## SPORTS

In Crunch Time,  
Call 'Big Nasty'

Williamson Powers Arkansas

By Steve Berkowitz  
Washington Post Service

DALLAS—Arkansas's Corliss Williamson has the size of a tackle, the agility of a guard and the offensive game of a center.

What does that make him?

"Probably the best true power forward in college basketball," the Arkansas guard Scotty Thurman said. "I think Glenn Robinson is not really a power, power forward. That's what Corliss is." Robinson is Purdue's consensus national player of the year.

Robinson's nickname is Big Dog. Williamson's is Big Nasty.

Before warm-ups for home games, the 6-foot-7, 250-pound (2-meter, 113-kilogram) sophomore spends 15 to 20 minutes lifting weights. On the road, where there are no weight rooms adjacent to the Razorbacks' locker room, he settles for sit-ups and push-ups.

"You go in and pump iron, and your adrenaline gets to flowing," he said. "You start sweating. It gets me into an aggressive mood. Usually that carries on out there to the court."

Or, in his case, back to the locker room, where he carries out another ritual before every game. He punches each of his teammates in the chest as they head out to the court.

"I don't hit them as hard as I can," he said. "I hit them pretty hard though. It's kind of like a gut check—you know, to see if their hearts are there."

So far, they have been. With Williamson leading the way, the Razorbacks are headed to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament Final Four this weekend in Charlotte, North Carolina.

After being named Southeastern Conference player of the year, he has shot a mere 72.3 percent in the NCAA tournament (34-for-47). That figure fell with his practically scattershot 6-for-10 performance in Sunday's Midwest Regional final victory over Michigan.

But because he now has more than the requisite 70 career attempts in NCAA tournament play, he has surpassed UCLA's Bill Walton as the leader in career NCAA tournament field goal percentage. Walton was 109-for-159 (.686) in 12 games. Williamson is 53-for-72 (.736) in seven.

When the Razorbacks needed an important basket late in Sunday's game, they went to Williamson even though he had scored just six points on 3-of-7 shooting during the first 34 minutes. He came through by muscling in three baskets in as many attempts. The last one gave Arkansas a 69-63 lead with 2:45 to play.

"The last few minutes the coaches looked at me and my teammates looked at me and told me to step it up," Williamson said. "I looked at myself and I said: 'They're right. I have to step it up. It's crunch time.'"

In a way, of course, it's crunch time all the time for Williamson. Yes, he can handle the ball on the perimeter, shoot jump shots out to 17 feet or drive the ball to the goal. Sure, he can definitely thunder down the court on a fast break, make a baller-like leap, and then slam down an alley-oop pass. He also averages a little more than two assists per game, third-best on the Arkansas team.

Those were all skills he learned while playing for the Arkansas Wings, an Amateur Athletic Union team on which—for one of the few times in his early career—he wasn't the biggest player on his team. That honor belonged to Richard Scott, now a 6-7, 215-pound power forward at Kansas.

But fitness is not what Coach Nolan Richardson wants and needs from Williamson—not when the Razorbacks have sweet shooters such as Thurman and pesky defenders such as point guard Corey Beck.

"Found for pound, Corliss Williamson may be the strongest basketball player in the world," Richardson said. "I'm not talking about in this state or in this city or in this country. I'm talking about in the world. He is our offense inside. He makes everybody else strong."

Said 6-11, 260-pound freshman center Darnell Robinson: "He's a distraction for me in the weight room. He works out with stuff that I probably can't even lift."

The Arkansas strength coach Don Decker said that, by design, Williamson doesn't weight train the way football players do.

"But he could weigh 280 in a heartbeat," Decker said. "He could play defensive line if he trained that way."

But for all that Big Nasty stuff on the court, he's Big Nicely off the court. He usually speaks softly, and acting is among his top interests outside of basketball. A communications major, he is minoring in drama.

"It's like a chance to get away from basketball and just ordinary life," he said. "You can go to class and be yourself or you can change personalities. You can be a villain, you can be a good guy, you can be a baby, you can switch over and be a woman."

His greatest role, though, has been that of state hero. He grew up in Russellville, Arkansas, and has so far fulfilled the expectations that have been placed on him since he was a youngster.

"I saw him when he was playing for the Arkansas Wings," the Michigan coach, Steve Fisher, recalled. "He was the talk of the state when he was 14 years old, and he's continued to get better and better."

Said Williamson: "I'm happy at home. I made the best choice for me, for my family. Now, it feels extra great knowing that I'm from the state of Arkansas and I'm playing for the University of Arkansas and I'm going to the Final Four."



Denver's Dikembe Mutombo pulled down the rebound, but Micheal Cage and Seattle got the victory.

## Pacers End Drought With a Deluge

The Associated Press  
Indiana's scoring drought ended in a deluge of baskets. Reggie Miller bombed from the

## NBA HIGHLIGHTS

outside, Rik Smits hit shots from the paint and five other players

scored in double figures Monday night as the Pacers matched their best offensive output of the season with a 126-93 victory over the visiting Los Angeles Clippers.

The Pacers were averaging 87.9 points over the past 12 games.

Smits scored 27 points to lead all scorers. Miller finished with 22 and Haywoode Workman added 16

points and nine assists. Kenny Williams scored 13 and Dale Davis had 10 points and 10 rebounds.

SuperSonics 111, Nuggets 97: Gary Payton scored 23 points and Seattle forced 23 turnovers in beating visiting Denver. The Sonics shot under 40 percent for the third time this season, but their defense carried them to their fifth straight victory.

## SIDELINES

## Gilliooly's Sentencing Is Delayed

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP)—Sentencing for the figure skater Tonya Harding's ex-husband, Jeff Gilliooly, has been moved back to July 5. Gilliooly was to have been sentenced Friday for his role in the attack on Harding's rival, Nancy Kerrigan. But the date was changed Monday to allow time for the three others charged in the attack to have their cases resolved.

Gilliooly pleaded guilty to racketeering. As part of a plea agreement, prosecutors agreed to recommend he be sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$100,000. Under Oregon sentencing guidelines, Gilliooly would have to serve 19 months in prison. Under terms of his deal, Gilliooly agreed to testify against others in the case. In Oregon, it is routine for people who have made such plea bargains to be sentenced after all pending court actions against others in the case are completed.

## Becker Return to Davis Cup Cited

FRANKFURT (AP)—Boris Becker will return to Germany's Davis Cup team for the quarterfinal match against Spain, the newspaper Bild reported Tuesday.

"We'll approach Boris and I have a feeling he will come back," Bild quoted Claus Stauder, president of the German Tennis Federation, as saying. The Germans are likely to stage the July 15-17 Davis Cup quarterfinal in the small town of Halle, on grass.

Germany clinched the Davis Cup title last year without Becker, who refused to play. He also skipped this year's opening World Group match against Austria, which Germany won, 3-2, in Austria last weekend.

## For the Record

Maurizio Fondriest of Italy, 29, the 1993 cycling World Cup winner, is to have surgery on a slipped disk on Wednesday and will miss the April classics and the Tour of Italy. (AP)

With the World Not on Its Side,  
Arizona Is Primed for VictoryBy Jay Privman  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Whether they are dealing from reality or fantasy, Arizona's basketball team has decided that much of the Western world is united against it, and the Wildcats are using that perception as a motivational ploy in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

The Wildcats qualified for this weekend's Final Four in Charlotte, North Carolina, by thoroughly dominating Missouri, 92-72, in the Western Regional final. That triumph put Arizona (29-5) only two victories from the end of a journey that began almost one year ago.

Arizona has had one of the most highly rated teams in the country, but in both the 1992 and 1993 tournaments the Wildcats were upset in the first round and were ridiculed for their early exits.

Last year, two months after their latest failure, Arizona went on a three-week trip to Australia and New Zealand and played 10 exhibition games.

Arizona's coach, Lute Olson, and several of his players say the trip brought the team closer together and united in focus against opponents, either real or imagined, both on and off the court.

"When you have the people as critical as we have to deal with, it tends to get you to circle the wagons and you tend to become closer as a group," Olson said after Saturday's game. "When we went to Australia to play, it was the best thing to happen to us, because we could get out of that environment and have a lot of fun as a group."

"We came back from that trip aware that we've got to be strong for one another. And if we are, we are going to be successful. That trip got it going and when these guys came back to Tucson, from the first day you could see the togetherness."

Damon Stoudamire, the junior guard who led Arizona with 27 points against Missouri, said: "This year's team, we've been together. The way we played all season, we had something special. We're all cohesive. We don't argue. It's great to be around the whole program. I think that's the biggest difference from our past."

"I hope this does silence our doubters," he added. "But who knows? It doesn't make any difference."

"When you have the people as critical as we have to deal with, it tends to get you to circle the wagons and you tend to become closer as a group."

Lute Olson,  
Arizona coach

ence, because come next Saturday there will be only four teams playing in Charlotte, and we're one of them."

Stoudamire and Arizona's other guard, Khalid Reeves, a senior, have led Arizona to four tournament victories in which the Wildcats have controlled the tempo with their fast-break offense and pesky, in-your-face defense.

Arizona scored comfortable victories over Loyola, 81-55, then Virginia, 71-58, and Louisville, 82-70, before putting Missouri in the tank. Stoudamire and Reeves combined for 53 points against the Tigers. Arizona, winner of the Pacific-10

Conference and the No. 2-seeded team in the West Regional, won 12 of its first 13 games, the only loss coming against Kentucky in the Maui Classic. But then conference play began. The Wildcats lost two of their first four Pacific-10 games, and were only 6-3 after the first round of games in the conference.

The second half of conference play began with road games at Stanford and California the second week in February. Losses there would have made the Wildcats 6-5, a split would have left them 7-4. But Arizona blew away both Stanford, 77-60, and then California, 96-77.

"After that trip, there was no doubt in my mind that these guys were on a mission," Olson said.

Arizona has lost just once since then. It was the final game of the regular season, against conference and intrastate rival Arizona State. The loss again cast doubts over Arizona's readiness for the tournament.

But the Wildcats advanced to the Final Four for only the second time in the school's history. Arizona made it to the Final Four in 1988, but lost its semifinal match to Oklahoma.

This team believes it can go further.

"This is not a team that will go to Charlotte and feel like they've accomplished their goal," Olson said. "This gets us one step closer to our goal, but I don't think you'll see the team self-satisfied where they are now."

"This team has the best chemistry that we've had since the '88 team," he said, "and it's a very different team from the '88 team because we didn't have the quickness out front that this team has."

Olson added, "I think they've got a chance to prove that they are better, but that's got to be done after the next game, not now."

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division  
W L Pct GB  
New York 49 19 .721 0  
Orlando 48 20 .706 1  
Miami 37 31 .543 12  
New Jersey 36 31 .532 12½  
Boston 34 32 .515 14  
Philadelphia 21 46 .312 29½  
Washington 19 49 .279 30Central Division  
W L Pct GB  
Atlanta 45 24 .652 3½  
Cleveland 39 30 .565 9½  
Indiana 41 28 .594 12  
Detroit 31 36 .462 16½  
Chicago 19 49 .279 30  
Milwaukee 18 50 .265 31Western Division  
W L Pct GB  
Houston 48 19 .714 0  
San Antonio 46 20 .692 1  
Utah 44 22 .667 3½  
Denver 35 33 .515 13½  
Minnesota 19 49 .279 30  
Dallas 8 60 .119 49½Pacific Division  
W L Pct GB  
Seattle 51 17 .750 0  
Phoenix 45 23 .659 6  
Portland 41 28 .594 10½  
Golden State 39 30 .565 11½  
L.A. Lakers 29 38 .432 21½  
L.A. Clippers 25 43 .368 26  
Sacramento 22 45 .328 28NHL Standings  
EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division  
W L T Pts GB  
N.Y. Rangers 46 21 9 97 27½  
New Jersey 44 21 11 99 28½  
Washington 34 32 9 77 34½  
Philadelphia 33 36 7 73 36½  
N.Y. Islanders 31 35 9 71 38½  
Toronto 25 40 11 61 53½Central Division  
W L T Pts GB  
St. Louis 39 24 13 85 22½  
Pittsburgh 39 25 12 84 23½  
St. Paul 37 25 12 84 24½  
Chicago 36 28 7 79 28½  
Detroit 34 30 9 77 31½  
Columbus 33 36 7 72 34½  
Buffalo 24 44 8 56 52½Western Division  
W L T Pts GB  
Vancouver 38 23 12 82 24½  
San Jose 28 35 15 71 35½  
Calgary 27 32 12 66 40½  
Edmonton 26 33 13 65 41½  
Los Angeles 25 34 14 64 42½  
Anaheim 24 35 15 63 43½

## HOCKEY

## NHL Standings

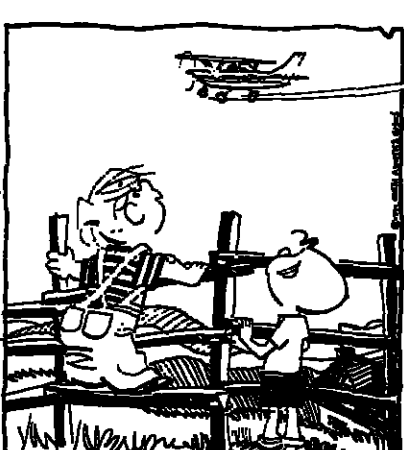
EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division  
W L T Pts GB  
N.Y. Rangers 46 21 9 97 27½  
New Jersey 44 21 11 99 28½  
Washington 34 32 9 77 34½  
Philadelphia 33 36 7 73 36½  
N.Y. Islanders 31 35 9 71 38½  
Toronto 25 40 11 61 53½Central Division  
W L T Pts GB  
St. Louis 39 24 13 85 22½  
Pittsburgh 39 25 12 84 23½  
St. Paul 37 25 12 84 24½  
Chicago 36 28 7 79 28½  
Detroit 34 30 9 77 31½  
Columbus 33 36 7 72 34½  
Buffalo 24 44 8 56 52½Western Division  
W L T Pts GB  
Vancouver 38 23 12 82 24½  
San Jose 28 35 15 71 35½  
Calgary 27 32 12 66 40½  
Edmonton 26 33 13 65 41½  
Los Angeles 25 34 14 64 42½  
Anaheim 24 35 15 63 43½

## BASEBALL

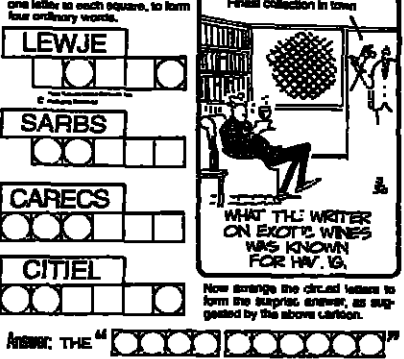
## Major League Scores

PRE-SEASON EXHIBITION GAMES  
Houston 5, Montreal 3  
New York Mets 5, Florida 2  
Montreal 2, Atlanta 0  
Philadelphia 7, Kansas City 4  
Pittsburgh 16, Milwaukee 5  
Texas 5, St. Louis 3  
New York Yankees 5, Los Angeles 4  
Philadelphia 16, Minnesota 5  
Baltimore 6, Toronto 4  
Colorado 4, San Diego 3  
California 9, Seattle 3  
Chicago Cubs 12, Oakland 2  
San Francisco 2, Milwaukee 2, Fla. 13 innings  
Cleveland 12, Detroit 9BASKETBALL  
NBA—Suspended Houston Rockets, Houston center, for 1 game and fined him \$25,000 for making intentional physical contact with referee Bill Spooner during Sunday night's game at Phoenix.CHICAGO—Signed Jo Jo English, guard, for remainder of season.  
MINNESOTA—Signed Andre Gault, center.FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
CINCINNATI—Agreed to terms with Derrick Britt, guard, signed Derrick Britt, offensive lineman, to 2-year contract.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Released Chris Banks, linebacker. Signed Tony Bennett, linebacker, to 4-year contract.  
MIAMI—Signed Gus Arceneaux, punter; Reggie Brown, wide receiver; and George Ricks, defensive tackle.CRICKET  
THIRD TEST  
West Indies vs. England  
4th Day, Tuesday, at Port-of-Spain  
Lunch score:  
West Indies second innings: 221-6  
THIRD AND FINAL TEST  
Australia vs. South Africa  
First Day, Tuesday at Durban, South Africa  
Australia second innings: 274-4 (overs 124)  
March drawn

## DENNIS THE MENACE



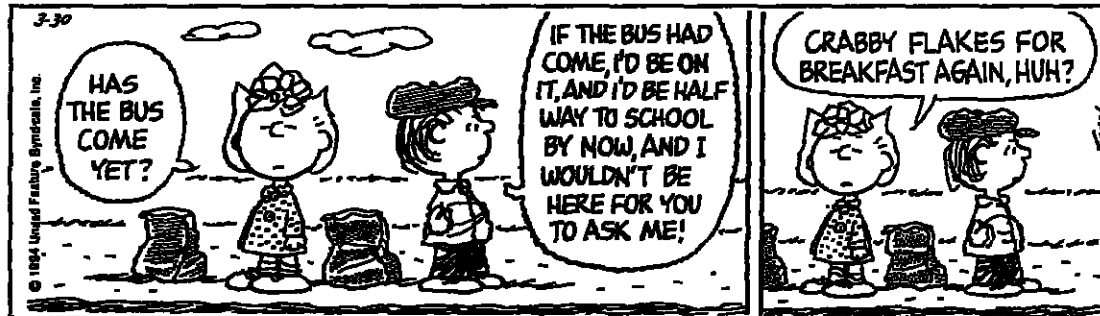
I'M GOING TO LEARN TO FLY WHEN I GROW UP SO I WON'T BE SCARED LATER WHEN I BECOME AN ANGEL.

JUMBLE  
A WORD GAME THAT SCRAMBLES WORDS  
Unscramble the letters in each row to form one letter in each column. In this example, the words are: LEMUR, CARPS, CITEL, and ANNE. The letters are: L E M U R, C A R P S, C I T E L, A N N E.

THE WRITER ON THE WINGS WAS KNOWN FOR HIS TV.

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## PEANUTS



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



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## *A Funeral in Phoenix*

*New York Times Service*

from continuing in politics. Now it is Barry Goldwater's turn. The founder, kaput! The end is surely nigh.

# Eugene Ionesco's 'Theater of Derision'

aim of the avant-garde should be to rediscover—not invent—in their purest state, the permanent forms and forgotten ideals of the theater." He added: "I make no



Mr. Martin: He who sells an ox today,  
will have an egg tomorrow.  
Mrs. Smith: In real life, one must look out  
of the window.

Mrs. Smith: When I say yes, it's only a manner of speaking.  
Mrs. Martin: To each his own.  
— From "The Bald Soprano" (1950)

of being, the dazzlement of existence, and to shout to God and other human beings our anguish, letting it be known that we were there."

□

Mort Sahl, who rose to fame making fun of the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower, does not exactly suffer from nostalgia. "The '50s were rigid, uptight and sanitized for your protection," the comedian said in *The New York Times*. "All I remember was that everything good you had to sneak in in a plain brown wrapper," he said. He recalled that the first big laugh he got at the humor in San Francisco, was in 1954, "when the House Un-American Activities Committee was going after Hollywood. I said, 'Every time the Russians throw someone in jail, we throw someone in too, just to show them they can't get away with it.'"

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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12		53

**ACROSS**      **27** One of the

12	13
25	

### Solution to Puzzle of March 2

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N	E	S	T	E	A		S	T	A	R	G	A	Z
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J	A	M			C	E	L	E	B		T	A	K
O	P	A	L		R	I	V	E	T		N	E	A
G	O	T	U	P		P	E	R	I	L		D	R
S	P	A	N	I	S	H	R	I	C	E			
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R	O	T		S	W	I	S	S		C	H	E	E
A	N	Y		S	E	T	T	O		E	L	L	I
W	A	X		O	D	E	O	N		R	E	L	E

## 9 60 Breezing

**EDGE**

51 Lifeless

62 Italian summit

63 Matter for the Federal Trade Commission

**DOWN**

1 Butcher's cut of meat

2 Reply to a knock

3 East, in Berlin

4 School org.

22 One of Aquil's running mates	37	13	13
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32 Toodle-oo  
 34 Beef roasts  
 36 Princess —  
 ("Don Carlos"  
 figure)  
 38 Anwar of Egypt  
 39 Nuts  
 40 N.O. M.V.P.,  
 1954 and 1965  
 41 Becomes gray  
 42 Intriguing group  
 43 Like Uriah Heap  
 44 — list  
 45 Tear  
 46 Time

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Hong Kong	800-1111	Lithuania	84196	El Salvador**	15
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KOREAAA	11*	Norway*	800-198-11	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
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New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Peru*	191
Philippines*	102-11	Romania	01-800-4286	Suriname	155
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Taiwan*	0080-10280-0	Spain	900-99-00-11		
Thailand*	0019-991-1121	Sweden*	020-795-611	<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	
		Switzerland**	155-00-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
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<b>EUROPE</b>				British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Austria**	8434111	Bahrain	800-001	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Armenia***	022-903-011	Cyprus*	080-50010	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Belgium*	078-11-0010	Egypt	177-140-2777	Haiti*	001-800-872-2883
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Kuwait	800-288	Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2881
Czech Rep	00-420-00107	Saudi Arabia	1-800-100	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
Denmark*	8001-0018	Turkey*	00-800-12277		
Finland*	9800-100-10			<b>AFRICA</b>	
France	19-0011			Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Germany	0130-0010	Argentina**	001-800-200-1111	Gabon*	00-001
Greece*	00-800-1311	Belize*	555	Gambia*	00111
Hungary*	00-800-01111	Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Kenya*	0800-10
Iceland**	999-001	Brazil	000-8010	Liberia	797-7977
		Chile	00-0312	Malawi*	101-1992

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